# DISPATCH

SECRET

OSMA-12,611

TO: Chief of Station, Buenos Aires
INFO: Chief, WE
Chief, WH

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.: 201-6145

FROM: Acting Chief of Station, Madrid

DATE: 25 August 1961

SUBJECT: Counter Espionage
Luis TEDESCHI, aka Luis TEDECHI

RE: "ABC" - (CHECK "X" ONE)
MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED: FYI

REFERENCES: OIBN-18463, 29 May 1961

On receipt of reference, Madrid Station traces were run on the Subject with negative results. Traces were also requested of the QUANTUM service and on 21 August 1961 they informed us that they had no record of the Subject in their files. In this case the QUANTUM service also carried out traces in the QUOTA files for KUBARK.

ANTHONY B. FELDRAKE

24 August 1961

Distribution:
2 - Buenos Aires
2 - C/WE
2 - C/WH

CS COPY

201-289247

FORM 10-57 53 (40) USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

ABM/rat

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

14-00000

# DISPATCH

| CLASSIFICATION | DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. |
|---|---|
| SECRET | OIRA- [illegible]890 |

| | |
|---|---|
| TO: Chief of Station, Buenos Aires<br>INFO: Chief, [illegible] Attn: Chief, [illegible]/[illegible]<br>Chief, WH | HEADQUARTERS FILE NO: 201-6145 |
| FROM: Chief of Station, Rome | DATE: 13 July 1961 |
| SUBJECT: Counter Espionage<br>Luis T[illegible] (Possibly Luis T[illegible]) | RE "43-3" — (CHECK "X" ONE)<br>MARKED FOR INDEXING<br>XX NO INDEXING REQUIRED<br>INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY |
| ACTION REQUIRED | |

REFERENCE(S)

OIRA-18463, 29 May 1961

File checks conducted on Subject through Police Liaison are negative.

[illegible] K. [illegible]

Distribution:
2-Buenos Aires
1-[illegible]/4
1-WH

201-289247
~~201-61145~~

FORM 10-57 53 (40) USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51 29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

CONTINUED

PAGE NO

CS COPY

14-00000

# DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.: OSBA-1924

TO: Chief, WE (Attention KUDESK).

INFO: Chief of Station, Madrid

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO: 201-6145

FROM: Chief of Base, Barcelona CES.

DATE: 13 June 1961

SUBJECT: Counter Espionage
Luis TEDESCHI, possibly Luis TEDECHI

RE. "43-3" -- (CHECK "X" ONE)
- MARKED FOR INDEXING
- XX NO INDEXING REQUIRED
- INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED: For your information

REFERENCE(S): OIRW-18463

There are no base file or QUOTA traces on Subject in Barcelona.

Elaine B. Friedwald
Elaine B. Friedwald

13 June 1961

Distribution:
3 - Headquarters
2 - Madrid
2 - Files

CS COPY

201-289247
~~201-6145~~

FORM 10-57 53 (40) USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

14-00000

# DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING

| ACTION | |
|---|---|
| | MARKED FOR INDEXING |
| X | NO INDEXING REQUIRED |
| | ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING |
| | ABSTRACT |
| | MICROFILM |

TO: Chiefs of Station, Rome, Madrid; COB, Barcelona

INFO: Chief of Station, Buenos Aires

FROM: Chief, WE

SUBJECT: Counter Espionage
Luis TEDESCHI, possibly Luis TEDECHI

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES
See paragraph 3

1. A source who has given highly reliable information in the past, and whom we have no reason to question, has stated that during 1943 one Luis TEDESCHI was either being considered for recruitment by/or was actually working for the RIS. According to the source, he was known to have been active as a member of the Spanish Communist Party. The address used by TEDESCHI during early 1943 was Pichincha 969, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

2. The Buenos Aires Station has determined that a Luis TEDESCHI, born 2 February 1918, is listed in local police files as living at El Dorador 3150, telephone 58-3717. Further investigation is being conducted there. Unfortunately, Headquarters does not have the date and place of birth of Subject of paragraph 1. The source has indicated that Subject was probably born in Italy and may have been active in the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. This, of course, could explain his involvement in the Spanish Communist Party.

3. It is requested that Rome, Barcelona, and Madrid check Station and Base files for any traces of Subject. Liaison and police contacts may be approached for any information available in their files.

4. Please address replies in this matter "Attention KUDESK."

GERALD P. HUTTARD

Distribution:
2 - Rome
1 - Barcelona
1 - Madrid
1 - Buenos Aires

RECLASSIFIED
RI/FI
RI/Files

DATE TYPED: 29 May 1961
DATE DISPATCHED: 12 JUN 1961

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: OIEW-18463

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER: ~~201-6145~~ 201-289247

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

ORIGINATING

| OFFICE | OFFICER | TYPIST | EXT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WE/X | John D. Walker | sjs | 2528 |

COORDINATING

| OFFICE SYMBOL | DATE | OFFICER'S NAME |
|---|---|---|
| C/WE/4 | 31/5 | [signature] |
| C/WE/5 | 31/May | Thomas H. Thiele |
| C/CI/SID | 1 June | Oscar H. Sells |

ROUTING / INITIAL
RI/FI
WE/4
WE/5
WE/X

RELEASING

| OFFICE SYMBOL | DATE | OFFICER'S SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|
| C/WE/X | | John D. Walker |

FORM 5-60 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH MAY BE USED. (40)

DISPATCH

14-00000

SECRET

DRAFT

7 February 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI/Project

SUBJECT: Luis TEDESCHI

1. This office is extremely interested in obtaining all available information on one Luis TEDESCHI, who was reported to be residing at Pichincha 969, Buenos Aires, Argentina in the early part of 1943, at which time he allegedly was of interest to the RIS. The attached document refers to a Luis TEDESCHI residing at this address in 1942 and to an individual by the name of TEDESCHI who had resided at Estados Unidos 6366 in 1942. Apparently the information as shown on the attached document was obtained through mail intercepts.

2. We would appreciate having you tell us if you know of any way we might locate the intercepts referred to and possibly any other intercepts directed to TEDESCHI while the U.S. Office of Censorship was in operation.

BIRCH D. O'NEAL
Chief, CI/SIG

Attachment: 1

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee
2 - CI/SIG

CI/SIG/EAGEgerter:jm

DRAFT

SECRET

14-00000

# DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

PROCESSING

| PRO POSED | ACTION | ACCOM PLISHED |
|---|---|---|
| | MARKED FOR INDEXING | |
| | NO INDEXING REQUIRED | |
| | ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING | |
| | ABSTRACT | |
| | MICROFILM | |

TO: Chief of Station, Buenos Aires

INFO:

FROM: Chief, WH

SUBJECT: Counter Intelligence/Luis TEDEDCHI (Correct spelling believed to be TEDESCHI)

ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES

See Paras. 3 and 4
HABA-9016 of 4 November 1960

1. Headquarters regrets that it has been unable to learn the date and place of birth of the Luis TEDESCHI who, according to a usually reliable source, was being considered for recruitment in 1943 by the RIS, or was actually working for the RIS. As stated in HABW-6515, our source reported that the address used by TEDESCHI during the early part of 1943 was Pichincha 969, Buenos Aires.

2. Collateral information on Luis TEDESCHI of Pichincha 969, Buenos Aires, has been found in a 1942 document which appears to have been based on censorship reports. This document indicates that TEDESCHI's address, as given above, was a cover address for a UDE (Union Democratica Espanola) manifesto sent from Cuba. Also one TEDESCHI, Estados Unido 3366, Buenos Aires, was given as a cover address in a secret writing message. A copy of the pertinent portions of this document is attached.

3. It is hoped that a unilateral surveillance on the Luis TEDEDCHI living at El Domador 3150, Buenos Aires, if instituted as the station planned, will be fruitful. Headquarters will be extremely interested in any further information on this individual you may be able to develop, as it is possible that he may be linked with Communist and/or RIS activities in Cuba as well as being used locally by the RIS.

4. As KUDESK is currently handling this case, it is requested that the slug REDWOOD not be used.

OLIVER G. GALBOND

Attachment: 1

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee, with one attachment

1 - WH/2, no att.
1 - RID for 201-289247, 1 att.
3 - CI/SIG, 1 att.

ROUTING: RI/FI; RI/T; CI/SIG

| DATE TYPED | DATE DISPATCHED |
|---|---|
| 6 February 1961 | 10 FEB 1961 |

CROSS REFERENCE TO:

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: HABW-6669

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER: 201-289247

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

ORIGINATING

| OFFICE | OFFICER | TYPIST | EXT |
|---|---|---|---|
| CI/SIG | A.G. Egerter | jm | 2621 |

COORDINATING

| OFFICE SYMBOL | DATE | OFFICER'S NAME |
|---|---|---|
| C.CI/SIG | 7 Feb 61 | Birch D. O'Neal |
| C.WH/2 | | [signature] |

RELEASING

| OFFICE SYMBOL | DATE | OFFICER'S SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|
| WH | | Chief, WH/J. C. KING [signature] |

FORM 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORM 610b WHICH MAY BE USED. (40)

DISPATCH

14-00000

Sheet? with to #ABW-6669

MF-? ?? ?

S/4612

SECRET

FROM : No name, HAVANA, CUBA.

TO : SR. LUIS TEDESCHI, PICHINCHA 959, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

28th July to 14th August 1942 : Spanish

c134

[illegible] AND CONDITIONS IN SPAIN : [illegible] BY COMMUNISTS [illegible] INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONS FROM SPAIN.

This cover contains Reports Nos. 550 - 3, 555 - 8 and 571, compiled from interviews with persons who have recently left Spain, and describe the attitude of the Spanish people to the war and to their Government, the extent of German penetration in Spain and of Spanish aid to the Axis, the activities and standing of political parties of the Right and Left in Spain, and general living conditions in the country. This group of reports contains opinions of both Communist and Falangist sympathisers.

PREVIOUS RECORDS:

5860

TRI.10001/42, TRI.11003/42, TRI.24567, and TRI.14201/42 cover groups of reports on the same subject.

S/4555 covers a group of reports on the Spanish political scene, possibly from the same source as the above, which may be VICENTE URIBE, the Communist leader, whose headquarters are in CUBA. See also BER.14567/42, BER.14974/42, BER.19252/42.

Addressee, LUIS TEDESCHI, is shown by TRI.15328/42 to be a cover address for a U.D.E. (UNION DEMOCRATICA ESPANOLA) Manifesto sent from Cuba. He may also be the TEDESCHI, ESTADOS UNIDOS 3566, who is given as a cover address in the s.w message in TRI.14725/42 (secret).

Att to HABW-6669

201- ??????

# DISPATCH

MICROFILMED
SECRET
FEB 23 1961
DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. HABA-9016

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 201-6145

TO: Chief, WHD
INFO: Chief, SRD

FROM: Chief of Station, Buenos Aires

DATE: 4 November 1960

RE 433 — (CHECK "X" ONE)
XX MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

SUBJECT: REDWOOD/IMPROVE
Luis *TEDEDCHI 201-6145

ACTION REQUIRED: See Paragraph 2

REFERENCE(S): HABW-6515

1. In view of the fact that Subject dispatch presented a possible lead to an RIS agent, it was decided to do a unilateral check on TEDEDCHI rather than refer the matter to liaison. As a result of investigations undertaken by BIPALA-1, the Station learned that:

Luis TEDEDCHI

Is listed in the Buenos Aires police files as living at El Dorador 3150, with telephone number 58-3717, and has no record of police offences. This individual was born on 2 February 1918.

2. If possible, it is requested that Headquarters attempt to confirm the above date of birth with the source of reference. The Station plans to institute a unilateral surveillance on Subject, and will keep Headquarters informed of pertinent developments.

Carlton G. RECART

Distribution:
3 - Chief, WHD
1 - Chief, SRD
1 - Chrono
1 - File: 201-6145

BCHeighan/okb

Lee to WHD

INDEX F
Index-F
201-289247

CS COPY

End-1

FORM 10-57 53 (40) USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

CONTINUED

PAGE NO. 1 of 1

14-00000

# DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

| PROCESSING | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROPOSED | ACTION | ACCOMPLISHED |
| X | MARKED FOR INDEXING | |
| | NO INDEXING REQUIRED | |
| | ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING | |
| | ABSTRACT | |
| | MICROFILM | |

TO: Chief of Station, Buenos Aires

INFO.

FROM: Chief, WH Division

SUBJECT: General-Counter Espionage
Specific-Luis TEDESCHI*

ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES: See Para. 2

1. A source who has given extremely reliable information in the past, has stated that, during 1943, one Luis TEDESCHI was either being considered for recruitment by the RIS or was actually working for the RIS. TEDESCHI was known to have been an active member of the Spanish Communist Party. The address used by TEDESCHI during the early part of 1943 was Pichincha 969, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

2. Our source was unable to provide further information on TEDESCHI and Headquarters' files contain no pertinent identifiable information on him. It is requested that you check all available records including any appropriate local services for any information on TEDESCHI that may be available.

Oliver G. Galbond

OLIVER G. GALBOND

MICROFILMED
JAN 6 1961
DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

DATE TYPED: 12 Oct. '60

DATE DISPATCHED: 17 OCT 1960

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: HABA - 6515

HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER: ~~200-6-145~~ 201-289247

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

(3)

Distribution:
~~Buenos Aires - 2~~
WH/2 - 1
CI/SIG - 2
~~RID for 200-6-145 - 1~~

ROUTING | INITIAL

RI/FI

ORIGINATING

| OFFICE | OFFICER | TYPIST | EXT |
|---|---|---|---|
| CI/SI | AEGEgerter | jrm | 2356 |

COORDINATING

| OFFICE SYMBOL | DATE | OFFICER'S NAME |
|---|---|---|
| C, CI/SIG | 13 Oct 60 | Birch D. O'Neal |
| | 14 Oct | |

RELEASING

| OFFICE SYMBOL | DATE | OFFICER'S SIGNATURE |
|---|---|---|
| C/WH | 12 Oct. '60 | Chief, WH/J. C. KING |

FORM 5-60 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORM 51-28 WHICH MAY BE USED. (40)

DISPATCH

14-00000

5 October 1960

SUBJECT: Luis TEDESCHI

1. A Source, who has given extremely reliable information in the past, stated that, during 1943, Subject was either being considered for recruitment by the RIS or was actually working for the RIS.

2. Subject is known to have been an active member of the Spanish Communist Party. The address used by Subject during the early part of 1943 was Pichincha 969, Buenos Aires.

3. It is requested that Latin American, as well as Spanish and Portuguese stations be asked to check available local services for any possible traces on Subject.

#75

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

REPRODUCTION ROUTING SHEET

| TO | BRANCH | ROOM & BLDG. | PHONE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anne Egerter | CI/SIG | 1408 J | 2621 |

| REQUEST NO. | REQUEST DATE | SUBJECT |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | 12 Jan 61 | Fedichi |

THESE REPRODUCTIONS ARE OF A PERMANENT QUALITY AND ANY INDIVIDUAL DOCUMENT, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, MAY BE INCLUDED IN A 201, SUBJECT OR PROJECT FILE. REMAINING MATERIAL MUST BE DESTROYED AS SOON AS THE IMMEDIATE PURPOSE HAS BEEN SATISFIED. PR

FORM 1259

SECRET

14-00000

SECRET

# ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations (see separate sheet) should be used in the "To" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "To" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Record and Routing Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

ACCESSION NO.

DATE RECEIVED IN S.A.

| TO | ROOM NO. | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | One still pending a/c rating the receipt of further info. |
| 3. Riner | | | | | |
| 4. Olsen | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | |
| 6. Spain FBW | | 21/4 | 22 Apr. | | |
| 7. | | | | | |
| 8. | | | | | |
| 9. Leddy | 2211 | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | |
| 11. | | | | | |
| 12. | | | | | Index-file |
| 13. FBI RLG | 2212 | 26/4 | 28/4 | | |
| 14. | | | | | MAR 25 1948 |
| 15. | | | | RECORDED AND | |

SECRET

14-00000

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

MICROFILMED: ____ 1P

SECRET

SERIES NO THH-344
FILE NO. 30-33

| OFFICE OF ORIGIN | WASHINGTON, DC | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| REPORT MADE AT HABANA, CUBA | DATE 16 Mar 48 | PERIOD COVERED 15 Jan-15 Mar 1948 | MADE BY Clarence D. Lloyd |

STATUS P

**SUBJECT**

GENERAL : Communist Matters

SPECIFIC : Spanish Communist Party

REFERENCE : THH-W-258, THH-377, THH-380

SOURCE : A - LA files; B-ALMCRATIC.

**SYNOPSIS**

Addresses used by Spanish Communist Party in 1943, as reported in Source A files, set forth. References in Source A files to persons who might be identical with some of those listed, or investigations of whom might lead to identification of individuals listed, in THH-W-258 also submitted as background material that is being used as a basis for investigations of Spanish Communist Party in Cuba.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ADDENDUM:**

To date no definite information has been received that would link any of the individuals reported herein to those named in reference THH-W-258. It is realized that this information is quite vague and is not conclusive in any way, but it is hoped that, by using it as a basis for our investigations, more concrete details regarding the Party's present activities in Cuba, as well as identification of individuals named in reference, can be obtained. Copies of this report are being furnished to our field stations in Mexico and Buenos Aires inasmuch as addresses used by the Party in 1943 include several in those countries.

REGISTRY COPY

EVALUATION : C-3

DISTRIBUTION : Wash. (3)
Mexico (1)
Buenos Aires (1)
Files (2)
No other distr.

APPROVED BY

Gerth M. Granville
WDS

SECRET

SECRET Series No. TKM-344
16 March 1948

SUBJECT: Spanish Communist Party

1. Investigations are being conducted in attempts to identify individuals named in material concerning Spanish Communist Party transmitted to us in TKM-A-252. Review of Source A files has revealed only scattered information which is being used as a basis for the investigations and this preliminary data is set forth below:

2. In March 1947 Source A outlined in some detail the Spanish Communist reporting system in the Western Hemisphere. The addresses known to be used by the Party at that time were stated to be as follows:

a. Buenos Aires

José [illegible]
Costa Rica 4659
Buenos Aires

Emilio [illegible]
Calle Córdoba 2244
Tercero D
Buenos Aires

Juan [illegible]
Calle [illegible] 1954
Buenos Aires

Roberto CANINI
Inclan 4235
Buenos Aires

Jaime [illegible]
Rivadavia 5704 (7° piso)
Buenos Aires

Luis [illegible]
Pichincha 969
Buenos Aires

Luis [illegible]
Estados Unidos 2366
Buenos Aires.

b. Mexico

Ana [illegible]
Calle Pino 52 Depto 9
Mexico, D.F.

A. SANCHEZ
Morales 77
Mexico, D.F.

Antonio [illegible] GARCIA
Avenida Egidos 37
Mexico, D.F.

Antonio [illegible]
Zaragosa 67, Apt. 27
Mexico, D.F.

B. RODRIGUEZ
Morales 77
Mexico, D.F.



SECRET 200-4-5-73

Series No. TKH-344
March 16, 1948

c. Cuba

Caridad DIAZ
Calle Nueva del Pilar 2
altos del café
Habana, Cuba

Manuel [illegible]
San Lázaro [illegible]563 altos
Habana, Cuba

Juan José [illegible]
Casa de la Cultura
Paseo del Prado 210 altos
Habana, Cuba

Cesareo [illegible]
Luis Estevez y Serraga
Santos Suarez (bodega)
Habana, Cuba

Alexandro [illegible]
Calle Lawton, entre Tejar y Pocito
Habana, Cuba.

d. Jack STRONG
c/o W.L.P.
232 Broadway, 9th flr.
NewYork, New York

Benigno RODRIGUEZ
c/o Francisco Ganivet
51 Cleveland Square
London W. 2, England.

Dolores [illegible]
Moscow, Russia.

3. Enclosure to TKH-W-253, report on expenses, cites payments to:

a. "Daughter of Eduardo" - $7 in Mar and Apr; $17 in May.

Source A reported that:

(1) On 21 Sep 45 one EDUARDO ORTEGA Y GASSET, a Spanish political exile, spoke at a meeting at the Casa de la Cultura, Cuban Communist Front organization, lauding the success of a convention held 14-16 Sep 45 by the COMITE [illegible] PRO REPUBLICA ESPAÑOLA.

(2) On 1 Mar 46 EDUARDO [illegible], representing the Association of Cuban ex-combatants of the Spanish Republic, spoke at a demonstration in front of the Spanish Legation in Cuba held as a result of the execution of ten leftist underground workers in Spain.

b. "Son of Esteban" - $11 each month. From Source A it is learned that:



201-4-5-88

(1) [illegible] VEGA (nationality not given) was named Secretary General of the [illegible] HISPANO CUBANA PRO [illegible], Spanish Communist Group.

(2) RITA [illegible] (nationality not given) was the representative in Cuba of the [illegible] of Spain.

c. "[illegible]" - 175 in Mar; [illegible] in Apr. There is only one reference which might vaguely be considered to have any bearing on this item.

(1) SANTIAGO [illegible] (aka Santiago [illegible]) a [illegible], arrived in Cuba in 1940. From that time until [illegible] he lived in Santiago de Cuba when he came to Habana to assist Francisco (Pancho) GARCIA GONZALEZ in work "of an intelligence nature" for the Spanish front group, Casa de la Cultura.

d. "JOAQUIN" - 179 in Mar; 130 in Apr. Source A reported:

(1) JOAQUIN [illegible] was acting in 1946 as first Vice President of COMITE HISPANO CUBANO PRO REPUBLICANO ESPANOLA in Ciego de Avila, Cuba.

(2) JOAQUIN LORENZO was a sailor on the vessel RIO NEUQUEN in 1942 and was acting as a courier to Habana for the Spanish Communist Party. This information, it was stated, was obtained from secret writings between one "PALACIOS" in Buenos Aires and one "GUILLERMO" in Habana.

Source B advises that according to official Cuban records, the vessel RIO NEUQUEN of Argentine Registry has arrived at Cuba only once since 1942. That was 19 April 1943. There is no record of the vessel having been here any time in 1942. The crew list of the RIO NEUQUEN does not carry the name of Joaquin LORENZO nor any name similar thereto.

e. "[illegible]A" - a seaman, who usually makes trips to Cuba, and two comrades who are anti-com.
"PANCHO" - Summary Jan-Mar 47. "To PANCHO Jan-Feb $315.55.

(1) In March 1947 it was reported by source A that Francisco (PANCHO) GARCIA GONZALEZ (see 3c(1)) had traveled in 1942 and 1943 from Cuba to Portugal



20-4-5-88

and returned; that he was an intelligence agent working for the Spanish Communists in Cuba and was in liaison contact with the Soviet Legation here. He was at that time reported to be utilizing the services of a courier named [illegible] between Cuba and France.

One [illegible], Cuban who fought with the Republican army in the Spanish war and was with the American merchant marine during World War II was reported as possibly the same. However, it was pointed out that this individual is supposed to be anti-communist. In March 1947 he was employed on a vessel (unnamed) between Philadelphia and Colombia but he also came to Habana often. There is no further report in Source A files concerning identification of this individual.

(2) See also 3d(2) above.

f. "Expenses for Documentation of [illegible] - [illegible]17.04 in May. [illegible]." Source A reports:

(1) FELICITA [illegible] (probably Cuban though nationality not given) attended the national PSP training school. Was president of Socialist Committee of the first district of Camagüey Cuba.

(2) LUIS [illegible] (nationality not given) represented JUVENTUD [illegible] UNIFICADA DE ESPAÑA in 1945 and was a member of the JUVENTUD SECCION of Casa de la Cultura.

g. "What They Send Us From Cuba On the Organization There". One of the family members is the daughter of a mourned member...Engineer [illegible] who died here"

(1) María GARCIA IZQUIERDO was elected in January 1945 Secretary of Feminine Section of the JUVENTUD COMBATIENTES ESPAÑOLA DE CUBA.

4. Others mentioned in reference THH-W-258 - MARIA ANGELES, ANGELITA, CONCHITA, EULALIO, VICTOR, HUERTA - cannot be identified in any way with persons named in Source A files.



20-4-5-55

5. In addition to the information outlined above, there have been gleaned some details regarding lesser known Spanish Communist groups and individuals. These are not included herein since the meager information available on them--which dates back two-four years--or the mere submission of the names can serve little or no purpose at this time. In view of Mexico reports TMM-377 and TMM-336 concerning Carlos DIAZ [illegible] no inquiry regarding him is being made here.


200-1-5-58

14-00000

MAR 15 1954

VIA: Air (SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. OTTA-38

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WE

DATE: 12 March 1954

FROM : Acting Chief, Trieste Substation

INFO: Senior Rep., Rome

SUBJECT: GENERAL— INTEL

SPECIFIC— Summary of Reports Submitted by Lt. Col William Washington

REF: TRIE 2175

Attached hereto is a summary of reports relative to possible disturbances in Trieste which was prepared by G2/TRUST for the meeting described in reference.

James B. Blevins

Enclosure: 1 G2 report

6 March 1954

Distribution:
3 - Headquarters w/encl
2 - Rome w/encl

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ENCL

FORM NO. MAR. 1949 51-28A

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VIA: Air
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DISPATCH NO. OITA-38

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, EE

DATE: ~~12 March 1954~~

FROM : Acting Chief, Trieste Substation

INFO: Senior Rep., Rome

SUBJECT: GENERAL— [illegible]

SPECIFIC— Summary of Reports Submitted by Lt. Col. William Washington

REF: [illegible] 2175

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James B. Blevins

Enclosure: 1 G2 report

6 March 1954

Distribution:
3 - Headquarters w/encl
2 - Rome w/encl

FORM NO. MAR. 1949 51-28 A

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Encl to OITA-38
12 Mar 57

[illegible]

1. [illegible] Rept No. [illegible] dtd 26 Dec 53. [illegible]

In late Jan 54 the action [illegible] of the [illegible] will [illegible] on a new [illegible] in any eventual [illegible] in [illegible] 54. [illegible] more than 6[illegible] [illegible] will come from the northern provinces of Italy particularly from the [illegible] and [illegible]. These youths will [illegible] to [illegible] travelers and [illegible]. They will live in private homes. [illegible] contact with the [illegible] will be [illegible], [illegible], who does not believe that the police are acquainted with his activities in the [illegible] incidents.

2. [illegible] (1) dtd 2 Jan 54. [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] is presently [illegible] so-called propaganda [illegible] in Trieste. [illegible] is believed to have been [illegible] this so-called [illegible] office in [illegible], (presently [illegible], one of [illegible]). The propaganda material will be collected in Italy by one of the [illegible] to a friend of [illegible]. [illegible] are being made with ex-[illegible] [illegible], for the use of his [illegible] in the [illegible] area, in which to store the material for distribution.

3. CIC Rept No. [illegible] dtd 12 Jan 54. [illegible] -3

The [illegible] is making plans to have thousands of leaflets printed for the [illegible]th and 20th of [illegible]. The leaflets will be nationalistic in nature and will appeal to the population to [illegible] the two dates. The leaflets will be printed by the [illegible], Trieste, and are to be distributed throughout the streets of Trieste a few [illegible] before the two mentioned dates. [illegible]

4. CIC Rept No. [illegible] dtd 15 Jan 54. [illegible] -3

[illegible], Salvatore, recently returned from [illegible], was [illegible] safe passage to [illegible] if necessary to evade police arrest. [illegible] was also promised financial assistance from a [illegible] businessman, whose identity is presently unknown. [illegible] has avowed to avenge the deaths of the six Trieste [illegible] killed during the November riots. He has notified his group that they must strike a decisive blow on [illegible] by dynamiting the Yugoslav Delegation Building in Trieste and also the British and American Headquarters in Trieste. [illegible] is presently approaching Trieste merchants and businessmen in the hope of obtaining financial assistance for his venture. It is known that a certain member of his group is in possession of arms and explosives intended to be used by [illegible].



[illegible] 1 to OITA-38 [illegible]

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CONFIDENTIAL

5. [illegible] (4) dtd 19 Jan. Eval [illegible]

A [illegible] of [illegible] met on [illegible] Jan to discuss [illegible] torial trip to [illegible] on 26 Jan. [illegible] said he would [illegible]. [illegible] were [illegible] for [illegible] on 23 Jan. It was decided to [illegible] in small [illegible] quantities, [illegible] against the police. [illegible] of the "[illegible]" Hall in the [illegible] Theater building, [illegible] stored there. [illegible] The dates of reports 4 and 5 do not coincide, although they apparently concern the same subject.

6. [illegible] (5) dtd 22 Jan. Eval [illegible]

At a [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] said that it was [illegible] to [illegible] (23 Jan) but [illegible] school students to concentrate their efforts on 26 Jan. [illegible] proposed that that he would authorize such demonstrations on that day.

According to the source, [illegible] group [illegible] of [illegible] leaders and those of other parties [illegible] is being formed under the [illegible]. This group, which is considered [illegible] group, consists of action squads of 20-25 persons and will eventually [illegible] under one leader each. The source also stated that this group is [illegible] with [illegible] knowledge, although he [illegible] to evade as much responsibility as possible.

The source also added that the following action squad leaders meet daily in [illegible] and [illegible] to discuss their program. They are quoted to have said that 26 Jan will be their day of revenge against the police.

[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]

7. [illegible] dtd 25 Jan. Eval F

The [illegible] intends to use violence in an attempt to [illegible] all local Yugoslav [illegible]. A prominent member of the [illegible] is stated to have said that the future policy of the party is to be one of violence.

8. CIC [illegible] 5 C-2355 dtd 3 Feb. Eval [illegible]-3

[illegible], noted Italian nationalist, stated that to the best of his knowledge there were no plans on the part of Italian groups or parties [illegible]



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Trieste to [illegible] demonstrations on 23 Mar. [illegible] stated that certain groups would, no doubt, plan to [illegible] wreaths or flowers at the various spots where the Nov riot victims were killed. [illegible] predicted that the demonstration would [illegible] peaceful and probably only of a [illegible] hours duration, unless the police attempted to interfere.

[illegible]. CIC [illegible] 2-2-57 dtd [illegible] Feb. [illegible] B-3

[illegible], Carlo [illegible], [illegible] of the Trieste [illegible] are the members who [illegible] voted [illegible] demonstrations on 23 Mar. They are planning to have [illegible] printed in the near future for distribution throughout the city. [illegible] has stated that the [illegible] would participate in future manifestations only in conjunction with the other Italian political parties in Trieste.

[illegible], Lavio [illegible], [illegible] in the Italian parliament, who were injured in the [illegible] at [illegible] Trieste, have written to several Trieste [illegible] friends [illegible] that they [illegible] to visit [illegible] sometime in March. [illegible] stated that he will oppose their coming to Trieste because their appearance would [illegible].

10. CIC [illegible] 2-2-57 dtd 11 Feb, [illegible] B-3

[illegible], Salvatore, who is active in forming the "[illegible] Shirts" action squads, has requested permission to use the [illegible] in Trieste as a meeting place for the members of the squads. The [illegible] will discuss his request at their next meeting. It is believed that permission will be granted to [illegible].

11. [illegible] 6/32 (15) dtd 13 Feb, [illegible]

In a conversation with Lt Col [illegible], the following information was supplied:

a. Leading members of the Committee for the Defense of Italianity in Trieste and Istria are discussing the possibility of patriotic processions to be organized in Trieste on 20 Mar.

b. No definite plans have been made as yet to stage demonstrations on that date, but the "Committee" is in favor of supporting student processions.

c. It was not excluded, during these discussions, that the presence of civilian police may be taken as a challenge and will turn eventual processions into disturbances.

d. [illegible] informed [illegible] that he intends to leave Trieste on 16 Mar to avoid a repetition of the unfortunate [illegible] of last November.

CONFIDENTIAL

12. [illegible] Feb. [illegible]

[illegible] stated that there is no danger of the [illegible] or other Italian [illegible] on 20 [illegible]. [illegible] that it had [illegible] to his attention that [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] or [illegible] to prepare demonstrations on 20 [illegible]. [illegible] that [illegible] was not a [illegible] and to have nothing to do with him.

[illegible] also [illegible] that another person who should be closely watched [illegible]. He said that the [illegible] will have nothing to do with [illegible].

13. [illegible]

[illegible], an [illegible] of [illegible] members [illegible] activities, to [illegible] of Italy, to [illegible] and to [illegible] the [illegible] that occurred on [illegible].

This group was founded by [illegible], [illegible]. A certain [illegible], [illegible] is a very active member with [illegible]. At present this group is discussing:

a. Disturbances on 20 [illegible].
b. A hand grenade attack on the Yugoslav [illegible] Mission Headquarters.



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17-7-[illegible] -265

14-00000

VIA: AIR
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DISPATCH NO. STTA-3769

TO : Chief, EE

DATE: 5 February 1954

FROM : Chief of Mission, Trieste

INFO: Senior Representative, Rome

SUBJECT: GENERAL— MSI/INTEL

SPECIFIC— MSI Activities and Plans for 20 March 1954

REF: TRIE 2669; STTA-3697, dated 14 January 1954

1. The following information was obtained from 530/C/309(5), dated 22 January 1954, a report of the Trieste Security Office (British Field Security Service) made available by CEOFAL. Source is PILGEM (Evaluation is F). Date of information is 19 January 1954.

2. Riccardo GEFTER-WONDRICH presided at an MSI meeting held on Via Rismondo. Approximately thirty persons were present. GEFTER-WONDRICH told the students of "Giovane Italia" that it was inadvisable to demonstrate against the sentences imposed on students who participated in the November riots. Instead, he invited them to concentrate their efforts and attention on preparations for 20 March, promising that he would authorize student demonstrations on that date.

3. It is rumored that a new clandestine organization, composed of approximately 260 youths who are members of the MSI and other parties, is being formed under Bruno MARSETTI (TSO Comment: Bruno MARSETTI is possibly identical with Salvatore MARSETTI.) This organization consists of action squads of twenty to twenty-five men, each squad being under one leader. MARSETTI was expected to return from Rome during the weekend of 23-24 January with arms and funds for this organization. In the opinion of source, these arms and funds are supplied by prominent Masons in Rome and Milan. Source stated that the organization is being formed with the knowledge of GEFTER-WONDRICH, although the latter attempts to evade any responsibility therefor.

4. The action squad leaders meet daily in different locations to discuss progress. At the present time they have no headquarters. Their principal task appears to be the formation of plans for demonstrations on 20 March. They state that 20 March will be their day of revenge against police. The following persons are leaders of action squads:

Constantino DE MARCO
Aurelio D'ALESSIO
Pasquale BUONAIUTO
Orazio BOCCOLO
SANNA (fnu), brother of Duilio SANNA
Natale PERA

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STTA-3769
5 February 1954
page 2

5. The following data is from TSO/O/309(4), dated 19 January 1954. Source is PILSEN. Date of information is 16 January 1954. The following MSI members met in the Buffet Gallopin, in Piazza Goldoni:

Constantino DE MARCO
Aurelio D'ALESSIO
Pasquale BUONAIUTO
Orazio BOSCOLO (armed with pistol)
SANNA (fnu) (armed with pistol)
Natale ERA

Subjects discussed MARSETTI's trip to Rome. MARSETTI had left for Rome on 16 January, arriving on 18 January, and had telephoned Trieste that he would "bring back the goods." The meeting also discussed plans for demonstrations on 20 March. It was decided to use acid in small bottles in limited quantities against the police.

6. Dr. TEDESCHI (fnu), manager of the Ridotto in the Rossetti Theater, keeps MSI arms stored there.

Michael L. Rosemont
Michael L. Rosemont

30 January 1954

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2 - Rome

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"SECURITY INFORMATION"

43-7-24-1170

14-00000

XXX-28265
29 Aug 52

Date of Information July 1952. E/ 2272 242

Country : ITALY

Subject : The S.T.I.M. Machine Tool Factory, MILAN.

Remarks :

Source : Believed reliable, based on documentary evidence.

13-7-21- 410

I T A L Y

Economic

The S.[illegible]. Machine Tool Factory, MILAN.

Location.

1. The firm, which designs machinery for construction in other factories, has its technical offices in Viale [illegible] 66 and its sales department in Via T. Prisco. 3, MILAN.

Personalities.

2. The manager is (Dr.) [illegible], a German and former manager of a German machine tool factory. He is assisted by Ing. [illegible] and by other technicians.

Production.

3. The firm designs and/or produces on a sub-contracting basis the following types of machines :-

Machine tools for the manufacture of micron bearing balls, steel bearing balls, cylindrical roller bearings, conical roller bearings, cages for ball bearings, external and internal rings for ball bearings, sewing needles, bicycle accessories, fount for typewriters, eccentric presses for hot and cold stamping, sandpapering machines, special grinders, oscillating grinders, selectors, rotary rolling mills, control instruments, pneumatic hammers, splining machines, rectifiers, presses, drilling machines, and polishing machines.

Patents.

4. With the exception of some very small items, the machines designed by the firm are not covered by patents.

Destination of Output.

5. The firm's products are sold on the home market.

[illegible]

43-7-24-11/70

N.Y.-Si Op. 38

**NOT SECRET**

S/4612

FROM : No name, HAVANA, CUBA.

TO : SR. LUIS TEDESCHI, PICHINCHA 969, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE.

28th July to 14th August 1942 : Spanish

6734

OPINION AND CONDITIONS IN SPAIN : REPORTS COMPILED BY COMMUNISTS FROM INTERVIEWS WITH PASSENGERS FROM SPAIN.

This cover contains Reports Nos. 350 - 3, 355 - 8 and 371, compiled from interviews with persons who have recently left Spain, and describe the attitude of the Spanish people to the war and to their Government, the extent of German penetration in Spain and of Spanish aid to the Axis, the activities and standing of political parties of the Right and Left in Spain, and general living conditions in the country. This group of reports contains opinions of both Communist and Falanjist sympathisers.

PREVIOUS RECORDS:

5860

TRI.10901/42, TRI.11683/42, TRI.24587, and TRI.14201/42 cover groups of reports on the same subject.

S/4555 covers a group of reports on the Spanish political scene, possibly from the same source as the above, which may be VICENTE URIBE, the Communist leader, whose headquarters are in CUBA. See also BER.14567/42, BER.14974/42, BER.19252/42.

Addressee, LUIS TEDESCHI, is shown by TRI.13528/42 to be a cover address for a U.D.E. (UNION DEMOCRATICA ESPANOLA) Manifesto sent from Cuba. He may also be the TEDESCHI, ESTADOS UNIDOS 8566, who is given as a cover address in the s.w message in TRI.14725/42 (secret).

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REPORT No.350

Results of our first conversation with a young man from TORREL VEGA, SANTANDER, about 28 years old. At the beginning of the war he was in the army in MOROCCO and spent the whole war in Franco's army. He comes from a family of small garage-owners. Neither he nor any of his family have belonged to any political party or syndicate although his sympathies have always been on the left.

SPANISH ATTITUDE TO THE REGIME AND THE WAR. — He says that the immense majority of the Spanish people is against Franco and the Falange, workers, peasants, employees, bourgeois, big and small and a large proportion of the soldiers and the Requetes. He says that everyone hopes for the victory of the Allies. In it there is a blind trust, especially when the U.S. entered the war as the U.S. and England are the most powerful countries in the world, especially with the assistance of Russia. Only the Falangists desire and plan for the victory of Hitler, even though "there are many Falangists too who take a very black view of him". He says the majority of people sympathise with England. They have complete faith in the victory of the Democracies. There are supporters of the USSR, but the immense majority, according to our informant, do not like "communism" and prefer Democracy. He is obviously rather muddled by the Falangist propaganda against the U.S.S.R. He says that the entrance of the U.S.S.R. into the war gave rise to happiness all over the world, although there had been a great deal of confusion before, through the "Treaty of Aid between Russia and Germany." But this confusion disappeared with German aggression against the U.S.S.R. He says that the German defeats on the Russian front raised morale and renewed everyone's confidence in victory. Hitler's admission in his speech of how much they had suffered in Russia in winter, and that they were on the edge of catastrophe, produced great joy among the people. He says that the entry of the U.S. into the War caused a very good impression, and increased people's confidence in victory although Pearl Harbour caused some demoralisation. He says that no one wishes Spain to enter the war, except the Falangists. Franco does not wish it

himself, and desires neutrality but since those who command are Serrano Sunar and the Falangists, Franco has no choice but to do what Hitler orders him, and there is serious danger of war for Spain. He says that the Anglo-Soviet and the Soviet-American pact are known through the Falangist press which has spoken of them. They made a very good impression on the people. Asked if he knew that the said pact stipulated that after the victory nations would have freedom to decide their destinies without foreign interference, he says yes, the press published it. About the Second Front he says that everyone thinks of it, and is hoping for it to open if possible through Spain. That the day they disembark, all the people will rise. Asked what the people would do in case of a landing in France, he said that his opinion was that if that happened the Spanish people would rise, even though the invasion was not on their coasts. The agreement about the Second Front is also known. He says the people who are most fervent supporters of the Nazis are Serrano Suner, Primero de Rivera, and a certain Count whose name he does not know. He often says that he knows nothing of politics, because he only read the sports news in the papers and did not want to know anything about the Falange. He says that there are many preparations for war; they are making fortifications on the coasts of Galicia and placing a considerable amount of artillery there. He says that the political force of the Falange and the syndicates is "artificial": everyone hates them. The people belong to the syndicate because they can't help it, but they do not pay their dues or take them seriously. Discontent has even reached the ranks of the Falange. Many clerks, students, and people who joined it thinking they "were going to steal the music" are now very discontented, and do not pay their dues, and when they are threatened with being expelled they say that is what they are waiting for, for the Falange to play at "fisticuffs". There are many officers in the army who are not in agreement with the Falange or the idea that Spain is to go to war. The most violent opposition comes from Queipo de Llano and Yague. No one knows where Queipo is going and Yague is thought to be in exile in the Prov. of Pontevedra. Both were cashiered, Queipo for protesting against food leaving for Germany and Yague because in a speech at Zaragoza, he said - "we do desire a great and free Spain, but without any Blue Shirts, Red Shirts, or prisoners."

All the sergeants say that they are very discontented, because they earn 5 pts. which keeps them very short and of the soldiers he says-"in a word they are hungry, many years in barracks, and then the danger that they might be sent to war". He says that they are well-uniformed, just as well as before the war. They have dismissed the 1941 Draft. He thinks that there was very little sympathy for the Division Azul and the people laughed at those who volunteered. 40% were forced to go, others went because they were hungry, and there were volunteers. He says that survivors came back in a state of panic, there was a lack of food and equipment, several of them mutilated themselves in order to escape from this inferno. All say that the Russians are very well-armed and fight with great courage.

<u>HELP TO THE NAZIS.</u> — He says that his opinion is that a great deal of food is taken to Germany, although he can give no details, but if there is no food and olive oil in Spain where is it? He says that in Torrelavega the "Fabrica Continental" is working at high pressure, making tyre covers, while in Spain transport is held up for want of them.

<u>THE CHURCH.</u> — He says that it is not true that in the Church there are anti-German and Anti-Falangist groups. The supporters of the Regime are the Falange, the Germans and the Clergy, in that order. The Church wishes for the triumph of Germany, in spite of her anti-Catholic policy because they believe that in that case they will be able to preserve their position of influence. He says that English and Russian news can be heard although it is very difficult and is forbidden although there is no watch or inspection. He says that everybody is against the Falange and submissione to Germany, including the monarchists and the rich on whom the Falangists impose large fines for racketeering. Many of the monarchists, bourgeois etc. are on the side of England. Democracy is considered as a possible substitute for the Regime. A democratic Republic like there was before the war. A Regime of peace and work. Speaking of the solution of the present situation, he says that they want a regime of peace and not a revolution. Then he contradicts himself by saying that it will not be achieved by peaceful means. He says that this would be the best but that the deaths, the betrayals, the crimes must be avenged.

The people are very united and there are not the old differences between the parties of the Frente Popular. The policy of National Union is unknown, he has heard no one speak of it.

DETAILS OF THE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE — He says that he thinks that secret organisations function, especially in Bilbao and he says particularly "It is a city of brave men". He says that notices painted on the walls are often seen there. He only remembers one "Less Franco, more white bread". Asked if the notices were signed by any party he says no, because it would give away the people who had done it. He says that he knows, because he was told, that in Bilbao there were illegal pamphlets and even a newspaper in circulation, but he does not know their content. He thinks that there must have been a clandestine press, but as he was never an idealist the people who did these things would not trust him, and as he is out of everything he does not know any details". He says he thinks that the people working in Bilbao are nationalists and communists, especially the latter. That a few months ago two Italian submarines, badly damaged by English planes, came into Santander. Two hundred persons were arrested for discussing this, and many people thought that the second front had already begun. He gives no more details. He says that Serrano Suner was the object of an attack in Madrid when he met Arrese, and when the latter tried to protect Suner he was seriously wounded and had to undergo a critical operation. Asked if he thought there was sabotage etc., he says no - the disorganisation of the train services is due to all the employees being new and not knowing their business.

GUERILLEROS -- He says that "El Carinoso" was working in Santander and "The Railwaymen" too; that "El Carinoso" came from Liergmes and had his headquarters in Santander. That he was recently killed through quarrels and imbroglios caused by his girlfriend who was from the J.C. and had another lover, and it was he who was arrested at the same time as El Carinoso. It was he who informed against them all. Many people love the Guerilleros, although there are many people who help them through fear, as for example a relation of his from whom they took his only pig, but in general the Guerilleros behave excellently. "El Carinoso" was once in Barcelona, where he went in a cab to get his teeth fixed. El Carinoso was not a politician but took to the mountains in order to avenge the death of his cousin who was assassinated by the Falange. That they often, like the guerilleros of Asturias, disguised themselves as Civil Guard, went down to the villages, and arrested the Falangists. But where there are ~~xxx~~ most Guerilleros, and the most active, is in Asturias. Six months ago, about three hundred guerilleros were ready to embark on the coast in order to leave Spain. But there was a quarrel and a terrific fight between these guerilleros and the forces of authority, with many dead, and after that they retreated to the mountains. He says that the politicians ~~xxxxxxxx~~ who are most popular are Prieto and Asana. Some speeches of Prieto's have been circulated through Bilbao, but he does not know what they say. There is also in circulation an article, reproduced from an English paper, reprinted by an employee in the Real Comp. Asturiana, de Inz. Republicana. The article refers to the powers and resources of the Allies and their chances of victory. He says he does not know of any activity of the communists, that this is obviously the activity of other people who are not communists; that for example the man who reprinted the article and those who read it were all on the Republican Left, and if there is any communist activity it is so camouflaged that no one knows who is the author. He says that during the crossing they were detained by the English in Bermuda and in Baltimore by the Americans. That the English made a short examination, they did not interrogate them in front of everybody and left them the letters they carried. In Baltimore they were interrogated one by one and were asked about fortifications, food, if they sent it to Germany, etc. When our informant said he had been in Franco's army up to the war they asked him why he did not desert to the Republican army.

SOLIDARITY. — He says there is no organisation for solidarity, that this only exists between groups of friends who have a relation or acquaintance in prison. They are not allowed to visit the prisoners more than once a week. He says that the killing still goes on, and that in Vog, a few days before he left, a lieutenant of the Civil Guard was shot for having gone for a walk along "at his own risk".

REPORT No.351

MARIA RODRIGUEZ, about 29 years old. Comes from a comfortably-off peasant family in the Province of Orense. She is very sluggish and at every question repeats that she does not know and that women do not understand many things. She had only a little more than an hour to spare as she was busy in the evening and had to leave for the interior in the morning.

WAR — She says that she was surprised when she arrived in Havana as she thinks there is more enthusiasm in Spain than here and more confidence in an American victory. The peasants "like everyone else" would like the "American" to win, even those on the Right are sure the Germans will lose. She cannot explain the nature of Franco's assistance to Hitler, she says only that "as it was the Germans who won, Spain owes them more than it has". She cannot be explicit, either, about the dangers of war, but she says that Franco's soldiers, the young men in general, and as a concrete instance a brother of hers who served five years in Franco's army, says that they will go up into the mountain and shoot before going again to the war. About the Division Azul she knows only that when it was first formed a volunteer left from her district. He was an outlaw who had committed crimes and she says that he went through fear of the consequences. The people do not like the Blue Division. They were not asked for anything for the "volunteers".

FUTURE PROSPECTS — She insists that there is great confidence that it will soon change. So much so that a Republican who was hidden for years and afterwards discovered told her to tell her husband "Do not leave because things will soon change" The village has a hundred inhabitants, and she says that they all hope it will change; but from what we can gather this confidence is based entirely on an Allied victory. She says that if the English opened a second front in Spain the people would revolt, but she says she has heard no opinions on this point. The people speak without fear. She relates that the Falangists tried to take a pistol from her father and that he hid it. They threatened him, they took him in a car telling him that they were going to knock his head off, but the old man remained firm, telling them to do what they liked. They did not do anything to him nor did they get the pistol. As an example of solidarity against the Falange the old man said he had sold the pistol to a man who was going to America. They told him to prove it, the old brought as witnesses two peasants who lived more than a league away, without having agreed on a story first, but being quite convinced that the peasants when they saw the Falangists, if only for the sake of contradicting them, would say that what he said was true. A little later they sent him a notice for a Falangist meeting and he refused to go. She does not know if the other peasants did.

ARMY — She knows that a short time ago they dismissed the 36 (1936) Draft. Her husband was on service in Orense and deserted and went to Cuba. Immediately the Captain of the Company and a lieutenant went to his house to make inquiries. His brother told them "In his circumstances I do not know what I would have done", and the captain and the lieutenant went away saying - "He is right".

PEASANTS. — As we have already said, she belongs to a family which is comfortably off, they have several labourers in their employ. She says that the day labourers, and the farmer are equally against the Government and the Germans. To illustrate the situation she says that the daily wage is 20 pts. without food, ~~and 5 with food. They all prefer the 5 and food~~, because otherwise they have nothing to eat. The peasants are very discontented, and show it openly to the Falangist officials when they come to inspect the harvest and when they fix the prices, saying - "They have no right to do it, it is an abuse", but it appears that it goes no further then this. They have not requisitioned anything but they force them to sell to the official buyers who issue permits to authorised buyers. These individuals take the produce to large shops and amass real fortunes. A quintal of potatoes, they have to sell at 30 pts. and they are sold afterwards by the dealers at the standard rate of four or five ptas the kilo, that is to say at a 800% profit, to private people who require them. And if the peasants take their produce to the market they have to sell it at the standard rate to the dealers. No peasant takes any rye to the market, they prefer to run the risk of selling it to private people. This is the only way in which they can

get other products. They have imposed a new tax; they have to pay 15 centimes for each vinestock. They have given up the "one-dish meal" and they are not forced to contribute to Auxilio Social. She says that the Government does not know what is going on in the country. They distribute the sulphate, not according to the number of vineyards, not even according to the number of inhabitants, so that her district which is wine country, gets less sulphate than the next one and produces very little wine, although it has more inhabitants. A kilo of sulphate is worth 39 ptas. - before it was worth 50 centimes. She says that they were taking a few things to America and they made them pay in Pielato, in Orense, and in Vigo, and if they had passed through more provinces they would have had to pay again.

REPORT No.352

Information volunteered by three Galician peasants, not members of political parties. They remained throughout the war in Franquist territory, although only one of them fought in the army. Very backward politically, anti-Franquist, and more anti-Falangist. With the exception of one who was in Asturias as a soldier, the others never left their village which is a hamlet in Galicia.

SPANISH ATTITUDE TO THE WAR AGAINST HITLER. — The majority of the Spanish people with the exception of the very rich and the Falangists are against Franco and the Falange. They explain that Falangists see what is coming to them through the crimes they have committed, and they are the people who really wish for a German victory, with the object of saving their skins, and the money they have stolen from the people. In Spain, in general, no one wants the war, since they are exhausted, according to our informants, except for the Falangists. It is said that Franco is a partisan of neutrality, and daily visits the British Ambassador at his private residence and has interviews with him. In spite of this they say there is a danger of Spain being pushed into the war against her will, because in Spain the Germans are the masters. All the world believes that the Allies will be the victors except the Falange. Before the attack on Russia many people were demoralised by the German advances and began to "think them invincible". When Russia entered the war, enthusiasm and confidence in Hitler's defeat increased enormously, but that was especially when the Russian victories began.

They say: - I do not know what would have happened to us but for Russia; the Nazis would be masters of the world. They also say that the Nazi army will not stand another winter of war, that they have suffered such losses that the next Russian winter offensive will defeat them although there is no talk of a Second Front. They are sure that the Democracies will win the war. They admire the resistance of the U.S.S.R. They say that Germany has already lost the war as a consequence of the losses suffered in Russia. The entrance of the U.S. into the war contributed to increase the already existing confidence in victory. They do not know of the Anglo-Soviet and Soviet-American agreements, nor the agreement about the second front. One of our informants asked us what "O Hitler 1942"* meant and when we told him he said that they also said it in Spain, because in order to achieve it it was necessary to open a second front. They think that if there was a landing in France the people would rise. They also say that there are rumours that they land in Galicia and in this case the whole of Galicia would revolt to help the Allies. The same thing would happen in any part of Spain.

The "DIVISION AZUL" is hated by the majority of the people. They say that the majority have been forced to volunteer, and explain how the recruiting is done. ~~Anyone who does not want to go and fight Communism, take a step forward.~~ Some enlisted because of the desperate situation they were in. Some enlisted, too, bec because they were stalwart Falangists. When the recruits left the province a great many people went to see them off, calling them "sons of bitches" and insulting their mothers. When one contingent of "Volunteers" came back from the Russian front at Irun they had to leave the train because the people were stoning them. Many people ~~xxxxxx~~ came back maimed and with frostbite. They tell terrible stories about the Germans and the horrors of the war. They say the Russians are very brave and fight with great courage. That they have large supplies of ammunition, and that things on the Russian front are not like the papers said they were. They said that the food on the Russian front was very scarce and bad. It was sent to them from Spain and they suffered many hardships. They all wished to return to Spain as soon as possible; they repented of having enlisted.

*"Zero hour for Hitler in 1942".

HELP GIVEN BY THE FRANQUIST REGIME AND THE FALANGE TO HITLER. — Now and then they send reinforcements to the Division Azul in groups of a thousand or one thousand five hundred. They say that in order to replace the casualties and tho those who return crippled. Even the Falangists themselves say - "the Russian front is a very serious matter". Those who are recruited to replace losses in Russia are recruited by force, by the process already mentioned. All airmen have to serve some months on the Eastern Front as "training". They say that lately they were training about 150 pilots to send them to Russia. The war factories are working at high pressure. The Germans are directing the erection of an aerodrome in the province of Lugo. In Galicia very few Germans are to be seen. Military instruction is obligatory for boys and youths in the "Frente de la Juventud". They also train youths from 15 onwards to serve in aviation. A friend of the informants told them that there passed daily through a city in the North fifty cars loaded with war material in the direction of the French frontier. German submarines refuel at Redondela and Vigo. H. says that English aeroplanes often make reconnaissance flights over the harbours of Galicia. They describe Serrano Suner as the most subservient to the Nazis and in general to the Falangists who have crimes behind them or who have become rich through robbing the people.

Those who go to work in Germany are those workers who have no work, or even if they have any live in the greatest poverty. They believe that by going to Germany they will be able to solve their economic situation and that of their families. The groups sent are not very large, according to our informants, at least in Galicia. This is understandable because the Germans prefer specialists. According to our informants, three workmen came back from Germany who say that in Germany the situation is terrible. They hardly eat, there is great poverty. They have the impression that Germany will not resist long in consequence of the situation there is in the country. They also say that a group of Spanish workmen were thrown out of the country because "they caused trouble".

FRICTION BETWEEN THE RULING CLASSES — He does not know of any dissension in the army except the case of Yague and Queipo, and gives data which is already known. The soldiers in general are against the entry of Spain into the war....They live in very bad conditions, badly fed, badly clothed and ill-treated by the officers, especially by the recently recruited Falangists. They all wish to be demobilised as soon as possible. They have demobilised the '39 draft. By their conversation we observe that the soldiers from the "national" and the "Red" zones receive different treatment. In Galicia there are many soldiers from Cataluna who have already spent several years in the army. They do not make it difficult for youths of military age to leave Spain; they cited their own cases. One of them is 18, the other 24 years old.

THE PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE TO THE WAR AND THE FRANQUIST REGIME — They say that there is no resistance there at all, because no one can act, and passivity is the opinion and state of mind of the people. When we insist they say there have been various train smashes and some derailments which they think were due to sabotage as well as to the defective material. Everybody knows the British and Soviet war communiques and they are discussed in private conversation. Some people take them down in shorthand and later circulate them. He says that in Vigo there is a secret transmitting station, but it was discovered by the police and all those connected with it shot. They were said to belong to the republican Left ("Izquierda Republicana") and among those shot there was one doctor and other intellectuals. He does not know any more details. Women complain loudly in queues of the shortage of foodstuffs. He knows because the rumour went round there that Prieto made a speech in the White House before Roosevelt, and that Roosevelt embraced him saying that the Americas were behind the Spaniards. This speech too is circulating in clandestine copies, but he never could see one. He says that there is no organised political activity because this is impossible. He tells several jokes which are going the rounds, and quotes this one: - "Recently they made a film called "We Thieves are Honest Men". Beneath the announcement of this film in Vigo, someone wrote "The Caudillo's Own Words"." He says the press give most space to the English War communiques and the U.S. war news bulletins.

WHAT IS THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS NATIONAL UNION. — Talking of Unity they say textually "There, there are no parties, there are only anti-franquists, and all the differences between sections of the Popular Front have disappeared.

Lister is known and has a following in Galicia. The politicians with most prestige are Prieto and Azana and Negrin, although Negrin is the most hated by the Falangists".

FUTURE PROSPECTS. — He thinks of the Republic as the Regime to substitute for Fascism, but without a revolution, and he immediately adds that the Republic will come because when the Germans are at their weakest the whole people will revolt and avenge the crimes of the Falangists. The people's blood rises when they see those who assassinated their relations dressed up in blue shirts. The Falange consists only of professional assassins and robbers. Those who wear the shirt can be recognised by their faces. Those who joined the Falange at first now do not want to know anything about it, and do not want anyone to wear the shirt. There is friction between Requetes and Falangists. The people hate the Requetes less than the Falangists. They say that the schools teach only militarism and religion. There are many little boys who can hardly read, but who can speak of military operations with maps, artillery and aviation. A teacher who was dismissed and came back to his post, told our informants that the Ministry constantly sent them books of military tactics, so that they could teach them to the children. The summer camps for children consist of sending boys to camp and teaching them drill.

GENERAL SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE. — They spoke of the terrible poverty endured by the people, and the high price of food; wages have hardly been raised in comparison with those paid under the Republic. The Committees of Supply get hold of agricultural products and only leave a small quantity per person for the whole year's supply. Already in their village the Falange had listed the crop although they had not yet requisitioned it, which they had already done in other parts of Galicia. Falangists speculate in foodstuffs, selling them at high prices and so get rich. He says that in Vigo a large quantity of rice went bad and had to be thrown into the sea because they would not sell it to the people at lower prices. The rationing is quite inadequate. They were a whole year without seeing olive oil. Naturally on the Black Market it could be bought at 50 pts and more. In a year they only had bread twice. A very small meal in a restaurant costs 16 pts. Two courses and dessert 25 pts. One of them was charged 75 pts. for eating and sleeping in a pension in Vigo one day. A pair of shoes costs 25 pts., a poor suit 500, a dozen eggs 18 or more pts. The people hate the Committees of Supply used by the Falangists to make themselves rich. They say that there is the greatest immorality in all official organisations and everyone steals.

In the prisons there are still many people. They treat the prisoners very badly. In the prison of Oviedo, which has a capacity for 600 there are more than 3.500 prisoners. There are batallions of forced labour (workers they call them); they grant some people conditional liberty but they send them to districts where they know no one and where they die of hunger.

Generally these three young men have great confidence in the victory over Hitler, and say Germany may break up this very year.

REPORT No.353

Information volunteered by an ex-Consular official of the Cuban Government in Spain, who arrived on the "Marques de Comillas" on the 25 th of July 1942. The subject is a person of quite good economic position. He is the son of Spaniards and owns some properties in Asturias. He went as Consul to ——— after Franco's troops had taken possession of it. A man of moderate views, politically of the persuasion that was regnant there at the moment, he honestly believed, doubtless as a result of Falangist propaganda in America, that "Franquist Spain was a paradise". Later he had the opportunity of experiencing what Franquism represented, and still represents for Spain, and owing to his honourable behaviour as Consul he was often insulted and was even threatened with expulsion. He was closely connected with officials of the Fascist Regime and with Falangists in high positions. His term of office, to use his own expression, was more successful through his friends than owing to his position.

SITUATION OF THE FRANQUIST REGIME — 90% of the Spanish people are against the Franquist regime. He says that to assess accurately the solution desired by this ninety percent is very difficult. Some wish, specifically, for the restoration of the Republic, but he maintains that what everyone is longing for is a change in the Regime, something to relieve the really chaotic situation in which the Spanish people find themselves. (He did not know life under the Republic, and therefore when he talked with people they always underlined the enormous difference there was between that life and life under the present regime). The Falangist unity they boast of is a myth. Division in the Franquist Camp grows daily. The Falangists write lampoons in the streets and so do the Requetes, but their slogans are contradictory. The Falangists accuse the rest — of being cure and traitors to the doctrine of the Falange. For example, he talked to a Falangist lieutenant – the man came from Cuba to fight at Franco's side – in the cafe "El Gato Negro" in Madrid, a few days before embarking. He seemed to be ashamed of the present situation in Spain. He excused himself by repeating the Falangist tag that the Falange had been betrayed. (This must refer to the Monarchists, Requetes, and other reactionaries). The Falangists are aware of the present situation in Spain. Perhaps that is the reason why they are seeking a solution which will preserve their class privileges. In his own phrase – the Franquist regime hangs from a very thin thread, which must snap very soon. (Perhaps this is not only the view of our informant, but also of some military and civil leaders with whom he was closely connected). For this reason, he says, they have tried to give the impression of a change, taking advantage of the "Camara Corporativa", and, if it is true, with the restoration of a Falangist-Monarchy.

ON THE MONARCHY. — There is, he says, no public activity with this goal. There does not exist what we might call psychological receptivity for this measure; but undoubtedly negotiations in this direction are being carried on by high officials of the Franquist Regime. He was in Madrid on the 22 - 23 June 1942, at the time of the visit of Don Juan. His visit was not given any publicity, but there were widespread police precautions. The streets nearest to the palace were closed to the public and a strict watch was kept. There were also arrests of suspicious persons, those who had been in prison etc. But the press gave no sign. The presence of Don Juan was public property. The people seemed completely indifferent. The monarchists displayed no activity either. Perhaps, he added, they took precautionary measures with some people characterised by their adhesion to the Monarchy. His impression is that if the monarchy were restored in Spain it would be in alliance with the Falangists, but the people would still have the impression that the situation had changed. He maintained that there would be the semblance of a coup d'etat, apparently directed against the Falange, but Franco would remain head of the army. If so, things would, fundamentally, remain as they are; that is, the Spanish State would still be entirely subordinated to Hitler, and without changing the policy of "partiality" they now maintain, to one of "neutrality" in the war. They would take this step, in his opinion, only in the last resort, if faced with a second front in Europe, and on the approach of Hitler's defeat, which would, naturally have an immediate repercussion on the countries subject to the Nazis in Europe.

ON THE COMPLETE SUBSERVIENCY OF THE FRANQUIST REGIME TO HITLER. — In Spain the Falangists do not speak of their position of "Neutrality" in the war but of "partiality". This is their attempt to justify the help they give to the Axis. There are German submarine refuelling stations in Vigo, Redondela, and on the Galician coast. This is public property, but every now and then the press publishes a complete denial that Axis submarines refuel in Spain. These denials are very frequent but they do not give much proof. Those who can see tanker-launches carrying on this work laugh at these ridiculous denials. Also on more than one occasion German submarines have been repaired in Spanish dockyards. In Galicia it is quite impossible to get a pot of jam. All the production, which is enormous, goes to the Germans. There are places on the frontier, through which trains pass with produce for Hitler. There are fortifications and artillery on the coasts of Galicia, where the Germans are in command. There are also new aerodromes, some already finished and some under construction by German technicians. They fear an Allied invasion in Galicia. Hitler is assisted not only with food and primary materials, but also with men.

There is continuous propaganda for the sending of volunteers as workers to Germany. Unwilling contingents of soldiers have left for the Blue Division.

THE DIVISION AZUL was a Falangist manoeuvre to give political importance to some Falangist leaders. The manoeuvre turned out very badly. This Division is the most unpopular innovation of the Falange. Our informant talked with 11 survivors of the division, who had returned from the Russian front on account of their wounds. One of them was 18 when he left as a volunteer, without the consent of his family. He asked if he would return to the front again and he answered categorically "My eyes have been opened. I will never return". They all speak of the bad food they are given - mainly vitamin pills and pots of jam. They speak of the courage and fighting spirit of the Russian army, but above all of the contempt with which the Germans treated them. They regarded them as inferior beings and they also said that when they paid compliments to the German women, a Spanish custom, they answered them disdainfully as if they despised them. There were cases of self-mutilation in the ranks of the Blue Division. At any rate their panic was obvious, and they refused to return. Everybody speaks ill of the Division Azul.

Its commander Munos Grande, is the most despised of soldiers. Countless jokes about this division circulate in Spain. Our informant knows several, but cites the following as an example which came from the Club Benevente-Arniches etc. "El Gato Negro" in Madrid. Munoz Grande sent a telegram to the political address of the Blue Division at the front - this was the address; F.E.T. URSS M.G. The telegram arrived and no one could decipher it, but finally a soldier said - "This is quite clear", and read the following words - "We were all deceived. Serrano Suner is the only one responsible. Many thanks". ("Fuimos enganados todos. Unico responsable S.Suner. Muchas gracias").

ON THE DANGER OF WAR FOR SPAIN AT HITLER'S SIDE. — His impression is that Spain wi] will continue to assist Hitler as she is doing now but that she will not enter the war. Some of the Generals are in disagreement with the present policy - among them Varela, Aranda, Yague, Queipo etc. Among the soldiers the feeling against the Fascist Regime is very marked. They complain of bad food, treatment, clothes.... too much time spent on marches etc. Queipo, on his return from Italy was rude to Serrano Suner and struck him for which he was sent back to Italy. General Aranda spent a month at Gijon and talked to our informant. They had an interview. Our informant has a real admiration for Aranda, who, he says, is a gentleman. He says that Aranda appeared to be Leftist. Among his remarks he remembers the following words. "We Spaniards are robbers. We are, and we have been for some time. If you walk through the Castellana of Madrid you will see the sumptuous palaces owned by Wexler(?) and Primo de Rivera, etc. built wi with the blood of the Cuban people and the poor Spaniards who went to defend the Spanish colonies. The colonies were lost but the military leaders, whose duty it was to defend them, enriched themselves. Now it is the same thing over again. We made a revolution in order to bring progress to Spain but we have spilt blood in torrents uselessly. The result was not worth the expense of so much blood and so much repression".

In his conversation, although he said nothing against the Germans, he showed contempt for the Falangists who are enriching themselves; he showed particular fear of the treatment meted out to the soldiers in barracks. His impression is that it was a result of the seriousness of the situation through which the Franquist regime was passing and fear of what the outcome might be. He said nothing about the state of the war, and whether he was a partisan of England. In the conversation he had with the General it is possible that there was another aspect, which through discretion he did not repeat.

HUNGER SITUATION. — The situation has become noticeably worse during the last months. For several months already the rationing has been practically nil. The rich buy everything on the Black Market. Our informant, with his wife and five children spent from 9.600 to 10.000 a month on food alone. He says that during the year his expenditure on food - he does not drink nor smoke - was 120.000 pesetas. Of course he had a special clothes budget - 600 pesetas for a suit and 180 to 200 for a pair of shoes. When asked how the workers live who earn 10 to 15 pts. salary or perhaps less, he says very badly. They do not eat, and adds that besides they cannot earn more. If the workers and the people in general had a greater purchasing power, life would be impossible in Spain as they

would also buy on the Black Market and no one would eat. Therefore the privileged classes can eat, and they can only do it if they have a fortune. They accuse the Falangist leaders and the Government of racketeering on the Black Market. Immense fortunes have been made in a night. "They go to bed poor and wake up millionaires" This is the only explanation of the fact that one is allowed two packets of tobacco at 0.90 per person per week, and in the Compania Arrenditaria de Tobacos, which is a state monopoly, one person can buy from 100 to 10,000 packets of the 0.90 at 7.50 a packet. He also relates the following instance. Petrol is scarce in Spain. A litre costs 15. pts. Cars frequently stop in the streets for lack of it. He cites a case which happened in the street of Gijon. A distinguished military personage had no petrol He saw a tank-convoy of Campsa pass and asked the chauffeur for a few litres, and when he refused, he ordered them to give it to him, as a superior officer. The chauffeur refused again, and in a panic explained that he could not do it because he was not carrying petrol but olive oil, without being able to explain which military leader or leaders it was destined for, although he knew it was to be sold/as contraband.

SITUATION OF THE PRISONERS. — He cannot calculate the number of prisoners there are actually at the moment although he asserts that it is at any rate enormous. By reason of his position he has visited prisons and fortresses, and is terrified at the terrible treatment in the "Comisarias" Civil Guard barracks etc. On more than one occasion he says he has saved more than one Republican from certain death. The prison that he knows is the Coto at Gijon. It is at the moment completely full. The treatment is inhuman. They do not give the prisoners a cell number but allocate them only a square meter for sleeping, standing etc. That is to say that when a prisoner arrives he is given a metre of ground. Nor do they give them a mess. Lately they agreed to give them a peseta daily for maintenance. He does not understand why there are not more deaths, as with one peseta a day in the prison canteen one can only buy bread. They took the miners who were prisoners to camps so that they could work in the mines. They gave them 50 cts. day wages for bachelors and a peseta for a wife and 50 cts. for each child, to the married ones. They keep them working ten and twelve hours daily in the mine. The number of shootings has diminished. It is imputed to the fact that "almost all must have been tried".

THE CLERGY — He says that the clergy have never intervened in politics from the pulpit as much as they do now, sometimes inveighing against the Franquist Government, and at other times, naturally, defending the policy of the Falange. Numbers of the priests and monks continually expound their view on the political regime and the points on which they differ from it. As a characteristic example he relates that about two months ago in Gijon there was a house used provisionally as the Church of San Jose, which was destroyed during the war. A priest, professor at Salamanca, gave five lectures. In these lectures he spoke almost exclusively on political questions, and attacked the Franquist Government for their method of supply and distributing the foodstuffs among the people, saying that what was wanted was more rationing and less Franquist regulations. He also advocated the necessity of a pardon for all condemned people and other things that our informant does not remember. 500 people went to the first lecture, but ~~xx~~ the second one, when they heard what the subject was, was attended by literally all Gijon.

RECONSTRUCTION. — Reconstruction is only done as a matter of private enterprise by proprietors and churches. In Madrid, the Montana barracks, the prison, the workers districts, damaged by the bombardments, remain as they are. Nothing has been rebuilt. The Arguellos district has been partly rebuilt. Every owner has taken in hand his own property. The Franquist reconstruction policy is a myth. The people mock at it and make jokes, among them the following - In Gijon they ~~xxxxx x~~ erected a building marked "Reconstruction Office"; in the hallway there were two doors, one marked "for partial destruction" and the other "for total destruction". So a well-known Asturian who was visiting the office about his house which had been partially destroyed went into that department. Once inside, there were two more doors - "for those who have some resources, and for those who have not". He went through the first door, there was another room with two doors - "for those who are Falangists, and for those who are not". He went through the second door and found himself in the street.

FACTS ABOUT RESISTANCE. — In Spain acts of sabotage are carried out on the railways, factories, etc., although he cannot decide whether these are organised actions decreed by illegal organisations of Spanish Republicans or are spontaneous acts of workers who are enemies of the Falangist regime. He does not know any concrete instance of the activity of the workers organisations, C.P.S. etc., but when he was in Madrid on the 22nd and 23rd of last June, there was a film on called "We Thieves are Honest Men". There were thousands of lampoons done on that, some very clever and suggestive which were scattered throughout Madrid. According to our informant, one day the lampoons appeared printed in the same type lettering as the poster, with the following - "words of the Caudillo, from a recent speech". For this reason there were arrests and a number of beatings in Madrid. He also saw how the people had lost their fear. In the Gran Via in Madrid a man cried out that he was not only red but communist, and he could not endure this any more. Apparently the people told him to be silent but he did not take any notice. The R.A.F. bombardment of Cologne, which was known in Spain from the English broadcasts, was celebrated almost all over Spain by the people who stayed up much later than the usual time in the streets, drinking in bars, etc. He says that even the police took part as they are largely Anglophile.

GUERILLEROS — He says that there are many in Asturias; there is a state of war. There are Moors and the 'Tercio'. The guerilleros appear occasionally in the villages and avenge the deaths of anti-Fascists who have been murdered by the Falange. They take food and clothes. Once his car was stopped by a group of them in the street of Llanes. They were dressed as Falangists. When he showed his papers as Consul of Cuba and proved he was not the previous consul Pena, a known Falangist, they saluted him and said - "Long live the people of Cuba". He says that although they behaved correctly he was rather afraid. He knows that a short time ago the guerilleros of Campocaso had fight with the Civil Guard and killed several people, among them some well known Falangists in the district. It appears that the Guerilleros are magnificently armed.

FUTURE PROSPECTS. — He believes firmly that Hitler will be defeated this year. He has great faith in the people of Spain and France, etc. Nazi-dominated Europe will arise, since this life cannot continue "even one winter more". He is confident that the U.S.S.R. will not be defeated; on the contrary the Soviet battlefronts will be the end of Hitlerism. He believes that England and the U.S., in opening a second front, will count on the help of peoples oppressed by the Nazis, in France or in Spain, and things will move rapidly. The Spanish people are waiting for the invasion of the Allies in order to take arms in the streets against their rulers. The Spaniards trust in the Allies and hope that the Second Front will not be long delayed. Soviet and English broadcasts are listened to; they follow the progress of the war. They hate the Germans and the Italians. Those who before supported Franco are now his enemies and partisans of the defeat of Hitler. The Spanish people hope to escape from this situation by the defeat of Hitler and trust in the Restoration of the Republic.

Cuba. — 28.7.42.

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REPORT No.355

ANGEL MARTINEZ, 26 years old, is a student from Bilbao. He is not a consistent Fascist or anti-Fascist either, as his opinions are rather confused.

SPANISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WAR. — He says that no one speaks of the war ~~because they take the view that Spain~~ will not enter it. All the world thinks that Germany will lose the war because her enemies are very strong. He says that nothing is said about the second front. About the Blue Division he says that the people are against those who went to Russia, chiefly because they think them mad. He talked to a friend of his who came back from Russia, who was thoroughly glad to be back. He said that our entire war was child's play compared with this one and the way the Russians fight. He says that some Leftists were in the Division through hunger, and some were Falangist adventurers, and in spite of its being said that all are volunteers it is obvious that many were forced into it. He says that in the Gibraltar demonstration, there were

only four Falangists, "who do not know what war means".

In general he pretends to be slow and tries to get out of the questions with trifling answers. We think it is because he feels constrained by a Falangist who is with him. He declares that he is against Serrano Suner, but he says he is quite favourable to Franco because he promulgates laws which favour the people and is a partisan of neutrality besides. When we give him examples, especially that of the Blue Divison, to show him what Franco's neutrality amounts to, he maintains that they are all volunteers. He says they are always speaking in favour both of Germany and the Allies, because Franco wishes to stand well with both sides. He says that when the state of "non-belligerence" was established the people were content because before that they were afraid of being involved in the war. This fear, he says , is not so strong now. When asked what he would do if he were in Spain and the Spanish people were involved in the war he answered - "Iwould go to the mountains or spend a bullet on the first officer who tried to force me". He says that many Spaniards would do the same if Spain were forced into the war, because it would be so terrible.

SUPPORT GIVEN BY THE FRANQUIST REGIME TO HITLER. — He does not know the proporations of this assistance but he says that volunteers continue to leave for the front. In the same way he thinks that if the Germans did not take provisions from Spain all the needs of the country would be supplied. With this idea he complains against the Germans and against Serrano Suner above all. Falangists in uniform are now only seen in parades.

WORKERS FOR GERMANY — He says that a few months ago they sent a great quantity of workers to Germany. They were almost all Galicians, and very few from Bilbao. A little later they were returned because "they were being deceived", "getting into difficulties". When he was asked to be more precise he said that when they got to Germany they asked to be returned to Spain, and so they did with almost all of them.

TERROR — He says there are no persecutions or executions. When the execution of Larranaga was mentioned he said that the people had no knowledge of these crimes. About the refugees he says that the people talk of their returning to Spain when the war is over.

FRICTION — On this point, without being questioned, he says that the Requetes and Falangists cannot meet, because when the two parties were amalgamated the Requetes were pushed into the background, and that is the reason they prefer the monarchy. On this point he says that he has heard nothing about the restoration nor about the differences between certain leading factions in the army.

RESISTANCE. — At first he said that no one speaks about the war or any other problems because the people are afraid. But afterwards he said that people remember the Republic and how well they lived then. He does not report any example of resistance to the war. He says that the Nationalists have a lot of influence, but not so other parties, among them ours. Prieto has no influence either. In general it is obvious that he is ignorant of many things or does not dare to speak of them.

UNITY — All the anti-Fascists are united, but he gives no details.

FUTURE PROSPECTS — When the war ends with the victory of the Allies Franco will fall, and he thinks that the Republic will return. He thinks it will happen soon because the situation is unbearable, although "there is no need to think of Revolution" He says that if the Germans invaded Spain the people would rise. As we said, he is studying for his bachelors degree. His matriculation costs, including the price of books, about 500 pts; before it used to cost 200. He says that studying has become very difficult. He says that all students belong to the S.E.U. although it is not obligatory, but they are coerced, and they join in order to be in a good position.

ON CONDITIONS OF LIFE — He explains that in the rationing they allow a K. of potatoes per person a week, a quarter litre of olive oil, 200 gr. of vegetables etc. No one can live on that except those who have a lot of money; the rest go

hungry. The workers, who are paid the same salary as before, cannot afford to deal on the Black Market and he says that there have been cases at Altos Hornos where workers have fallen dead from hunger at work. This causes discontent although it is not openly expressed. Now they have appointed wardens in the factories in Bilbao, and the workers receive larger rations. Here he is contradicting himself, because sometimes he says that these wardens were demanded by the workmen ( which would be a demonstration of resistance) and sometimes he says that the directors asked for them. He says that in spite of everything he cannot understand why when food production is on the increase the workers are so badly fed. Later he says that they watch them closely and force them to work without ceasing. He relates (although we know no details) that the middle class does not feel the pinch like the workers.

POPULAR ORGANISATIONS. — They exist just as they did before. He cites the Club Andauchu which organises excursions. These organisations are not controlled by the Falange. Young people are as gay as before, and dance and go to the mountains.

ARMY — He refers above all the discontent of the families because their sons have to spend four years in the army. He says that they demonstrate their discontent and that they all want to be demobilised. But this open discontent is confined, he says later, to private conversation.

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REPORT No.356.

Card LUIS FERNANDEZ - a Mexican student, who has always lived in Gijon, Spain. His family is comfortably off and he is going to Mexico to join his father as he lived on what his father sent him in dollars and when this was forbidden he decided to leave Spain. He is an ardent Falangist. He is ignorant of all problems of the working and middle class. He only associated with people who were very well off, and especially with Falangist students. He is very cultured.

He says that he was in Gijon at the beginning of the war and remained there till now; as he was a Mexican he was molested by neither party.

HUNGER — He roundly asserts that there is no hunger, only a scarcity of certain articles. That with rationing "there is not enough for one mouthful" but that he never felt the want of food. That the olive oil ration is 1/8 of a litre every 15 days, and so on for all other commodities. That the rationing of bread (black bread, since white can only be got on the Black Market) is arranged in three categories, and for that there are three classes of cards - poor, middleclass, and rich. That the ration of the poor is larger, as they have less money for buying on the Black Market. That at Belmonte, Asturias, the rations are double what they are in Gijon. That rationing is different in each province, and even in different places in the same province. He says that no one is interested in politics, that everyone's daily preoccupation is food. He says that "it used to make him laugh to see well-to-do old peoplw who in all their conversations spoke of nothing but the price of beans and bread etc." When he was asked for facts he says that it is obvious that the poor (by which he means the workers) who earn 10 or 12 pts. cannot buy anything contraband and live on their rations, which causes them to suffer somewhat from hunger and be very discontented. He says that the hunger is caused by the war and the blockade, because as soon as the Spanish war was over there was abundance of everything and free exchange, and as soon as the European war began there was scarcity and rationing. He also says at the same time that the cause of the scarcity is that the Government has bought thousands and thousands of tons of food in case the situation gets any worse. That this is good policy of the "Generalissimo's" and that the Falange is doing a lot of propaganda, saying that it is much better to keep the food now, when a lot is coming from Argentine and the U.S., than to eat it now and then if the situation gets worse, have nothing. That the people who are "good stuff" accept it, but most people protest and complain. He says that another cause of hunger are the Provisions Committees, which, like those of Gijon, are composed of bandits who sell as contraband the articles they are supposed to divide among the population.

ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR — He says that Spain will not enter the war, that this is the opinion of everybody. That all approve the foreign policy of the Government,

which is very intelligent, as it knows how to maintain a balance in the situation and remain neutral. He says that the Spaniards are very favourable to Germany because they could have penetrated into Spain and taken Gibraltar, thus closing the Mediterranean to the English, but that it is "a German idea that one must be pleasant". After arguing a little with him I said that Germany might not have invaded Spain because she was not interested in dispersing her troops, considering that she needs them all for fighting against Russia. Later he confessed that all the Spaniards would fight against the Germans in case they invade Spain because the Spaniards are very fond of their independence, and would fight anyone who wished to enter Spain. The Spanish Government is a partisan of neutrality and the immense majority of the Falange think that Spain should send volunteers to Russia but "not enter the war" because they do not know that many thousands of Spaniards would be killed.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR. — He says that in Spain much petrol has been stored and that new tanks are under construction. He says that this too "is being kept for the bad times", and in case anyone tries to invade Spain the '39, '40 and '42 drafts are mobilised. The '41 draft has been sent home. The '42 draft was called up with a three months' delay. They spend two years in military service. There is also a pre-military service for Youth Organisations. This is not obligatory but it is counted as time spent in the service and for that reason every one does it.

INVASION — He says that there are no Germans in Spain. He has seen none and so on. If there are any they are disguised as peasants. He is not certain that they are making fortifications in the north of Spain. Gijon is in fact defended by two ships, one of them a "sulta-taces" and if there was an English invasion there "they would be the masters".

HELP TO THE NAZIS. — He says that it is not a fact there are more factories in the north of Spain which were not there before, and they do not work for the Germans. That the Germans say in their propaganda that they mean to suspend armament manufacture, because they have enough. That Germany is selling a quantity of war material to Turkey, which is a proof that they have no need of it, therefore armaments are not manufactured in Spain nor exported. But he takes the opposite view, that Spain receives material from Germany; there are frequent consignments, mostly tanks. What Spain does send, not, "as some say because the Germans take it", but because the Government gives it very willingly, is food. Every day many loaded open cars leave Spain and the people talk of it and are discontented, but those are only those who "think with their stomachs".

DESPATCH OF WORKERS. — He cannot be accurate about the quantity but many thousands have gone, all volunteers. He says it is quite natural for a man with no food or job to go there where they eat well and can send money home and because all the "poor" are like that. That is the reason they "go as volunteers and are glad to better their position".

DIVISION AZUL — 40,000 went, all volunteers, among them some quite well-known people and distinguished Falangists. The number of volunteers was so great that they had to close the lists and there are many thousands still waiting for their turn to go when they send reinforcements. In April 3,000 who had been r relieved came home, that they were all very happy. He had many friends who had gone and others who were ready to leave Our informant asked them if they had had many losses but the legionaries said that this was a lie, they had had very few deaths. There had been many wounded, to the point that not one of them had not been wounded at least once. All those who come home have been wounded. They say that it is very cold but they stand it very well and are much congratulated by the Germans. They wear the German uniform and the red cap. They say they behaved marvellously in Russia and gave the Russians a beating. That the Russians are brave, that is why they attack them from behind, but that they do not know how to fight and do not have good officers, although they have an abundance of material. "They attack in mass formation and do not care about their losses, so that very few reach the trenches." That men of the division always fought in a numerical superiority of ten to one and caused the Russians many losses. They were congratulated by the Nazis and often appeared in the German war communiques. That on occasions they established a salient on a river and resisted for more than ten days, that as they fought they sang and sang and that many Spaniards

had been decorated with the iron cross. Our informant thinks that they have more losses than they confess to (all those he spoke with were Falangist students), and that in the casualty lists published only the names of the most important are given. In Spain everyone admires the courage of the Legionaries and praises them twice as much as the Germans do. He insists that they are all volunteers, and says in his own words - "a few idealists and the rest, the immense majority, because they were in a bad condition in Spain and could get not work or food. They went into the Div. Azul in order to earn a good living because they are paid at the German rate and a war bonus, plus an allowance and large indemnity in case of death". Besides, if they are brave they can desert, when they go on leave they have millions of pts. in their pockets and can "put on airs and pose as heroes in their uniforms and their iron crosses in Spain". He says that although the lists are closed, there are thousands who are ready to leave at a day's notice, and that he "knows several." They said they celebrated Christmas very happily in February as they sent them tobacco and food from Spain.

He says that in Spain there is a lot of talk about the war, although no one bothers about politics at all now, and only about food. There are all sorts of parties, partisans of the Allies and the Germans, and among his friends the people are mostly partisans of the Germans; he also thinks the majority of Spaniards are on the side of the Germans and among the 150 in his university hall only two were partisans of Democracy and they had fierce arguments in loud voices until the director came. The partisans of the Nazis maintained that anyone who wanted England to win was not a Spaniard because if the Democracies win Prieto will come back and all the Reds of the Republic, and there will be a government of Leftists and in this fashion they attack the defenders of England. The students say - "we are very fond of Germany, because she helps us to be free of communism and is now defending us against it." He says that this appeals to many people who also hate communism.

SECOND FRONT. — He says that no one believes it will be established. The Germans cannot invade England, nor can the English invade Europe. All Spaniards would unite to defend themselves from the English. They would do the same if the Germans invaded Spain.

ON THE WAR.— He said that the Spanish idea was that it would last five or six years and that when they were all exhausted there would be an armistice or negotiated peace. This is the opinion of the people on the Right and the Falangists; he does not know the views of the rest. Franco said in a speech - "If the Russians make a breach and arrive at Berlin, he will send two million men to fight communism". They do not attack the Republicans much, but blame the Russian agents and the Communists for all that is happening in Spain. He says that in Hendaye there are hundreds of aeroplanes and many fields full of tanks. The Germans have war material on the frontier in fantastic quantities. He thinks that is in order to be in a position to assist either France or Spain if it were necessary.

FRICTION — He says that there are no disagreements between the Requetes, Falangists or Catholics; they are all united, and if there were any friction there are no scenes or quarrels because the "Generalissimo" would shoot them.

FRENTE DE LA JUVENTUD. — He says that it was a failure, that at the beginning many people were excited by the propaganda, then they got tired and practically the Youth Front does not exist.

STUDENTS. — ~~These are all thus~~ very happy to be members of the S.E.U. because they avoid military service. The S.E.U. is obligatory. The only corps they have to belong to is the University Militia. In summer they go to camps where they have military instruction and are commanded by students who are officers with some officers from the Army.

RESISTANCE OF THE PEOPLE — There is none at all. In Spain there is a totalitarian Government favourable to the Germans. In totalitarian countries there are no protests or any resistance because anyone who resisted would be shot. There are discontented people but they are silent, they do not speak because they cannot. I have seen no inscription on the walls of Gijon, the only thing there are a few robbers, the so-called Guerilleros, who rob, kill

and assassinate. Three months ago at the Puerto de Somiedo, they machine-gunned a bus with travellers in it and the Civil Guard retreated. They are assisted by the discontented peasants and their families. If they came to Franco, with their hands free of blood, he would pardon them".

TERROR — At the beginning they shot many people, especially to pay off personal scores. Now it is done through the tribunals. It is a fact that shooting continues, but only for those condemned to death.

FUTURE PROSPECTS — Perhaps the end of the war will solve all these problems, The Governments of Spain will impose peace, law and order as soon as the war is over.

RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY. — All a lie; all respectable people support Franco and the disagreements there are between the parties do not constitute a problem.

DISAGREEMENTS IN THE ARMY — He says there are none. Queipo was sent outside Spain diplomatically, as a drunkard and a rascal, as all the army is with Franco and Hitler, who have saved Spain and Europe from Communism.

RECONSTRUCTION — He says there is a lot being done in the way of reconstruction. In Gijon they have built hundreds of new houses and the town is very much changed. The people who have money are afraid it will lose its value, daily, and either build or use the money for business. 4.8.42.

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REPORT No.357

JOSE PAGOS, a peasant, resident in Cuba for 11 years, returned to Spain in 1940. At that time he was a Franquist. He is very backward and extremely suspicious. At first he refused to speak, especially when he was told that he must talk to a journalist. He knows very little, since he lived in a small village in the district of Estrado and only left it to embark. He often says that he knows nothing, and can only give information about his village that is not political. Is a moderate anti-Falangist, and continues to defend Franco, of whom he has a high opinion, in many instances. The first thing he asserts is that in Spain there is not so much hunger as they say here. There is a scarcity caused by the war but it is just the same as it is everywhere, those with money eat and those without go hungry. It is not true that they requisition the peasants' crops, at least in the part of Spain he knows. He says that everyone says in Spain that they control the crops, and even if they force them to sell at the standard rate they leave the peasants enough to eat. It is obvious that everyone makes fun of the order and hides the produce "but it is not that they requisition them, but that the Government controls produce and they have to sell it at fixed rates." He says that he has a brother in the army and the soldiers are very well fed. The food is well prepared but rather scarce. In Estrada they get the ~~xxxxx~~ two regulation loaves just as before the war, but in Coruna bread is scarcer in the barracks. What everybody wants is for the war to end, anyhow, what is wanted is peace and tranquillity. When asked about the second front he says everyone is hoping for the English to* come and give orders in his house but when the people are so anxious they want something to happen to change the situation and see if it improves". On further questioning he confesses that 90% of the population are against Franco - not on his own account but on account of the hunger and misery there is.

There is no repression. People are only executed legally, through the tribunals.

He says that no one wishes Spain to enter the war, and Franco, "if he could, would have been on the other side already, but as he has the Germans on the frontier he cannot do it". The rich and the monarchists are discontented, and there are many people who were deceived and do not like the present regime.

Asked whether the people support the Germans or the Allies, he says - some on each side. A little later he says everybody hates the Germans and is afraid of their encroachments except the Falangists.

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THE DIVISION AZUL, he says was voluntary, at least "the papers say so although I do not know". (His most frequent phrase is "the papers say so but nobody knows"). He asserts that there were many volunteers and one went from the municipal government of Estrada, his village; he was the assistant to a high official. He does not know anything about the survivors. He gives the address of a Cuban who arrived in the "Comillas" with an amputated foot, a volunteer in the Blue Division. (The father of the legionary, when questioned at the port, said he was lame through an accident). He confirms the stories about Queipo and Yague. In Vigo he heard the following story - The Governor of Burgos was imprisoned for black marketeering and a son of his, a lieutenant in the army, went to Madrid to see Serrano Suner, who refused to see him and told him to see his secretary; the lieutenant refused and was referred to the Aide-de-Camp. The Aide-de-Camp unfortunately asked him what he wanted and the Governor's son said - "I wanted to put two bullets in S. Suner, but as I can't I'll put them in you instead"; he shot him and left him dead.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS — He says that any regime will do as long as it is not this one. No blood to be spilt and "those in the wrong" to be pardoned. There are many people in the wrong who joined Franco, but have now repented. He says that those people fear the fall of Franco because there would be retribution, and many people would be killed, but if the Republic could come without bloodshed everyone would be delighted.

A cow is worth 3.000 pts. The Civil Guard turn a blind eye to the contraband sales of the peasants because it suits them.

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REPORT No.358

Report from a youth of 17, a Cuban, born of Spanish parents, who was living in Santander for about ten years with his grandmother. He has no political convictions and in some respects is rather influenced by Nazis and reactionary propaganda. He is quite a wide-awake intelligent boy. He talks with no reservations and seems to be telling everything he knows.

ATTITUDE OF THE SPANIARDS TO THE WAR AGAINST HITLER. — He says that in Spain there are two parties, one which supports the Germans and wishes for their triumph and the other which sympathises and hopes for the victory of the Allies. In the first class S. Suner stands out, it includes all the Falange, some generals, and the middle class, government employees etc. The other class includes the majority of Requêtes, the rich whose money is in London, the workers, and all the poor in general. He says that in Spain it is only permitted to speak in favour of the Germans, and that the partisans of the Allies speak only ~~in secret and among trusted~~ friends. With the passage of time, owing to the German campaign in Russia, which the Falangists said would end in a week, there is growing a loss of confidence in the German triumph, both among the partisans of the Allies, who were dispirited at the beginning of the Russian campaign, and among the supporters of Germany themselves. He says that in Spain, except for a couple of Falangist fools, no one wants the war, not even the army chiefs, much less the soldiers. He really thinks that if they gave the order to march, no one would protest, but he does not insist on what would definitely happen. The German defeats in Russia, which are considered very important in Spain, have greatly contributed to raise the morale of the enemies of the Falange, who are now resisting it openly. (He refers to the Requetes and in ~~gmmmkx~~ general to the partisans of England who are very numerous). The entry of the U.S. into the war was not considered very important, because German propaganda, which is very widespread, says that the submarines sank all the ships which came to Europe and that there was very little use in producing a quantity of war material if it never reaches Europe. He adds that the people realised that the Germans were

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Report from a youth of 17, a Cuban, born of Spanish parents, who was living in Santander for about ten years with his grandmother. He has no political convictions and in some respects is rather influenced by Nazis and reactionary propaganda. He is quite a wide-awake intelligent boy. He talks with no reservations and seems to be telling everything he knows.

ATTITUDE OF THE SPANIARDS TO THE WAR AGAINST HITLER. — He says that in Spain there are two parties, one which supports the Germans and wishes for their triumph and the other which sympathises and hopes for the victory of the Allies. In the first class S. Suner stands out, it includes all the Falange, some generals, and the middle class, government employees etc. The other class includes the majority of Requêtes, the rich whose money is in London, the workers, and all the poor in general. He says that in Spain it is only permitted to speak in favour of the Germans, and that the partisans of the Allies speak only ~~in secret and among trusted~~ friends. With the passage of time, owing to the German campaign in Russia, which the Falangists said would end in a week, there is growing a loss of confidence in the German triumph, both among the partisans of the Allies, who were dispirited at the beginning of the Russian campaign, and among the supporters of Germany themselves. He says that in Spain, except for a couple of Falangist fools, no one wants the war, not even the army chiefs, much less the soldiers. He really thinks that if they gave the order to march, no one would protest, but he does not insist on what would definitely happen. The German defeats in Russia, which are considered very important in Spain, have greatly contributed to raise the morale of the enemies of the Falange, who are now resisting it openly. (He refers to the Requetes and in ~~xxxxx~~ general to the partisans of England who are very numerous). The entry of the U.S. into the war was not considered very important, because German propaganda, which is very widespread, says that the submarines sank all the ships which came to Europe and that there was very little use in producing a quantity of war material if it never reaches Europe. He adds that the people realised that the Germans were

exaggerating, since in the Russian Campaign they said that the Russians were defeated already and nevertheless months passed and the war went on. Our informant did not know the existence of the Anglo-Soviet and Soviet-American pacts, although he heard some agreement spoken of, but he never knew exactly what it was. There was a lot of talk about the second front, and it is thought it will be in France. When asked what, in the event of the English landing in Spain, the attitude of the people would be, he says he thinks the Requetes would unite with them. When I told him I thought they had sent a brother of mine to the Div. Azul, he made a face as if they had sent him to the devil. "I am sorry, because those who go to Russia in general do not return, and those who do come back are crippled for life". He says that to the Div. Azul was joined by the unfortunates who are, with their families, dying of hunger, and adventurers and robbers; some too because they were soldiers already and did not dare say no because they would have cut their throats if they had. He says that in the beginning a group of 40 left Santander and a few months ago ten came home, armless, legless or tubercular, the rest died of it. One of them, a captain, and tubercular, told some of his family and friends that all the German propaganda on the Russian war was an absolute lie. That the Russians never retreated until they were killed or received an order to retreat. That it is a lie to say that they have no leaders, and similarly that they have no material. He knew better than anybody what the war in Russia had already cost the Germans.

During the winter they had lost millions of men and a great deal of material. It was terifying what went on there. He says that those who come back from Russia are forbidden to speak of what they see there and therefore it is impossible to get more details. However they tell their friends in confidence.

<u>ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE FRANCO-FALANGIST REGIME TO HITLER.</u> — The reinforcements they send to the Div. Azul grow less each time. No one wants to go because the stories of the survivors are gradually passed round. He adds that the Germans pay them very highly. They give them 3.000 pts. just for crossing the frontier. A few months ago a few left Santander to concentrate in San Sebastian. It is there that they train. While before, they made propaganda out of those who were going to Russia, and saw them off at the Station, now it is done secretly.

All foodstuffs are sent to Germany, that is why there is famine in Spain. "I wish you could see all the things they send. Imagine that one can't get olive oil, which used to be so abundant in Spain". They say that in Bilbao and in Reinosa (?) and other places the factories work for the Germans. According to him there are no German soldiers in Spain, only technicians. Germans in civilian clothes are particularly common. He added that the Germans spend millions on propaganda and there are many newspapers, reviews, pamphlets etc. which are distributed gratis. The people, as a result of so much propaganda, do not know what to think on some points. They say - "If what the Germans say of Russia is true that country is doomed to disappear; there is nothing but savagery there". He says that some German propaganda postcards show Roosevelt and Churchill dressed as prostitutes, and Stalin in the middle embracing them. The people do not like this kind of propaganda. As for the German infiltration into the country, he limits himself to saying that they are the masters in Spain. He gives no data. He says that the Falange is very much weakened, that only timeservers and those who do business, thanks to the positions they occupy in it, are its supporters. Whereas, when it began, everybody wished to be Falangists, now no one takes any notice, and some people are careful to conceal the fact that they are Falangists. They say that the Requetes appear very upset. They were the ones who fought hardest in the war and now the Falangists are taking advantage of the victory. He says they do not give positions to the Requetes, and when the Falangists control the syndicates they do not give them work either. There is a great deal of discontent among the Requetes, and they have already begun to speak openly against the Falangists and those whom they blame for the present situation in Spain. They accuse them of being robbers. He says that they have printed broadsheets about the Falange, which they scatter on the streets and stick on walls at night. He adds that the syndicates have many members, because membership is obligatory, but if it were not so no one would belong. They oblige the young men to enter the "Frente [illegible] de la Juventud", although many are already losing their fear, and

do not join, or, if they make them members against their will, do not pay the dues. Referring to the despatch of workers to Germany, he says the numbers were high because they offered them a good salary and food as well, but he has the impression that they were deceived, like the members of the Div. Azul. He does not know any more details.

FRICTION BETWEEN THE RULING CLASS IN SPAIN. — In the army there is a group headed by Yague and Queipo, who are opposed to Spain entering the war, and the Germans and Italians controlling Spain. He says that in conjunction with the Requetes and other individuals in the army, they were preparing a coup against Franco, and principally against S. Suner, who is the worst hated of all, but it was found out and no one knows what happened to Yague and Queipo. General Espinosa de los Monteros also had something to do with it, but he does not know exactly what his part was. Referring to Yague, he says that he was dismissed from the Air Ministry when he made a speech in favour of releasing the prisoners. Queipo refused to allow the Italians to have any olive oil. The situation of the soldiers is very bad. They hardly eat at all, and are very badly clothed. It is pitiful to see them. They all wish to be demobilised as soon as possible. The '39 draft has been demobilised and he thinks the first reserve of the '40 draft as well. He thinks it is because they cannot keep them in barracks for want of food.

THE PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE TO THE WAR AND THE REGIME — According to our informant the state of mind of the people is one of extreme hostility towards the present state of affairs, although it is not obviously shown. The Reds are in hiding. He says that the only people who are openly fighting against the Falange and the Regime in power are the Requetes. That besides the pamphlets we have referred to above, there often appear on the walls, lampoons and posters against the Falange. He remembers one which said more or less - "Famine and Theft, that is the Falange". There appeared another very like it, but he does not know what it said because they rubbed it out at once. He says the Requetes also accused the Falangists of being cowardly assassins who are only useful for doing mass assassinations ("dar Paseos").

The people take a sympathetic view of these actions of the Requetes. In the queues people ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ speak against the Government and the Falange. There are many prisoners. When the "nationalists" first entered Santander they killed people in thousands. The Falangists held many "paseos". They went on killing, only less than at first. The prisoners died of their harsh treatment, many were tubercular. He does not know if they give them organised assistance. Probably relations and friends. He does not know of any activity of the party, or the J.S.U. The Reds are very carefully watched. The only ones who do anything are the Requetes. In general our informant does not know any of our organisations because he was very young when the war began. The only thing he says is "the Falangists are like those they used to call the F.A.I. They go to a house, steal, take a man, take him and shoot him, and then it is finished". We could not get any information about the Union Nacional, although he gives the impression that he does not know anything about it.

He has no ideas on the future prospects. He thinks that this depends on England; there is talk that the Requetes wish to set up a King who is not a Bourbon. He does not know anything/the restoration of Don Juan. The Falangists are enemies of the Monarchy and the people do not worry much about this problem. Referring to the attack on S. Suner; Espinosa de los Monteros, Ambassador in Berlin, had on one of his visits to Madrid, a violent quarrel with Suner and in consequence resigned. He reports that then he was appointed Captain General of the Sixth Region, Burgos, and on taking over the post he made a speech in which he attacked the Falange. He reports that as a consequence he was violently dismissed. A few days later a son of the general who is a lieutenant in the army, shot at S. Suner several times, he thinks in Madrid. Arrese was wounded in consequence. The press said nothing about it. They published a notice that the Secretary of the Party was undergoing an abdominal operation.

The Italian submarine which entered Santander was damaged in the Caribbean. A few miles from Santander, and in full view of everybody, it was attacked very near the coast by two English aeroplanes which all but sank it. He says it entered harbour, listing over on one side. The English aeroplanes were not able to finish the sinking because German pursuit planes forced them to retire. When asked where the (German) planes came from he said Irun. (He gives

the impression that he does not know really where their base was).

30.7.42.

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REPORT 371

A young Basque 24 or 25 years old. By profession a metal-worker. Up to the beginning of the war he was working with an uncle in Zaragoza. He remained in the battle zone throughout the whole war and was mobilised in Franco's army. Is a Basque nationalist, like almost all his family. Although a workman by profession he always worked with his relations, almost always as foreman, or at least as manager. He has no political point of view nor are his class feelings very developed. He has never belonged to any syndicate. After the war was over he worked in Bilbao in a wire factory where there were about a thousand workmen. He finally left work in order to devote himself to the Black Market because, acording to him, it was impossible to live on what he was paid at the factory. He lived in Nationalist circles, they were the only ones with which he was connected. For this reason his report is rather incomplete, and in some cases lacks objectivity. He is rather reserved.

ATTITUDE OF THE SPANIARDS TOWARDS THE ANTI-HITLER WAR. — In the graphic words of the informant, 90% of Spaniards are partisans of England. The workers, peasants, petit-bourgeois, capitalists, and some of the clergy, (later he told us the majority of the Basque cures) are on the side of England, although in a passive way, and against Germany and the Falange.

The general opinion which is expressed in conversations between groups of friends, and lately also in the street, is that the defeat of Germany is inevitable, due, according to our informant, to the fact that the Allies have more economic resources and more primary materials. It is thought that the United States will be a very important factor in the realisation of victory. Also the defeats suffered by Germany on the Eastern front contribute to stressing this opinion.

In Spain everyone is tired of the war, and no one wishes Spain to take part in it. There people are in a real panic on this score. Our informant thinks that if Franco should decide to fight, in view of the terrorist nature of the Regime, the people would have to obey. Later in another conversation he said that there were people who, in that case, would hide in the mountains.

The defeats suffered by Germany on the Eastern front were well known there and contributed to increase the people's confidence. He says that they said there that, in spite of their resistance, it was obvious that the Russians were not sufficiently prepared to face a power like Germany.

The entry of the United States into the war was received with joy by the people who interpreted it as an event destined to shorten the war, of which they are all very tired over there.

The Ratification of the Anglo-Russian Pact and the American-Russian agreement is known there, although the range and content of the pact and the agreement were not known. He says that the Falangist press, only said that these nations had promised not to make a separate peace.

He does not know the agreement about the second front, although this subject is very often spoken of, with the idea that it would be the final blow to Germany. Over there they think that the opening of the Second Front will result in the rising of the French people, perhaps the Spanish people too. With this idea in mind the people often discuss possible landing places. It is thought that ~~this will take place in France,~~ although some say it might also happen in Spain. The opening of the second front would be received with joy by all.

The attitude of the people to the "Division Azul" is frankly hostile. It has no sympathy from the people, even from the very moment the recruiting was begun. He says that in the beginning a few volunteers gave their names, mainly Falangists who wished to earn merit in order to improve their position in Spain. Others went because their position in Spain was desperate and they thought it might improve if they left it. Some, who were in the army, found themselves in the position of not being able to refuse, because if they had they would have got into trouble. But they all went in the belief that they would see the war from a distance, and that they were really being sent as a symbolic deputation for the Moscow parade. He says the press made propaganda, asserting that the Spanish soldier could fight in all climates, as they had shown at Teruel. He

says that when the names of the first casualties arrived, the people were glad and said "that will teach them to interfere in what does not concern them". The survivors came back disillusioned. They repent of having gone. The majority of them come back ill or crippled. He adds that the war in Russia is worse than the Press reports.it; the Spanish war was child's play compared with it. The Falangists are more reserved and make no public criticisms like the others but among their friends they also say that it was terrible. They went into action in fact just before the Russian counter-offensive began, and received the full brunt. They had many losses through bullets and the cold. Some of those who came back crippled have German iron crosses for which they get a pension, our informant does not know the amount, from the German government.

SUPPORT GIVEN BY THE FRANQUIST REGIME AND THE FALANGE TO HITLER. — Our informant does not know in what quantity they send reinforcements to the Blue Division. He thinks that there is some exaggeration on this point on the part of the Falangist Press which tries in this way to encourage enthusiasm among the young men. He knows that the place they report to and train is San Sebastian, and that from there they leave for the front. He thinks that they are still sending people, but they are only "reliefs" for those who come home. He adds that those who go to the Division Azul today, with very few exceptions, do it against their will. They get the majority of those who go from the barracks. He says that many workmen went to Germany on account of the lack of food and work. He does not know how many but he thinks a fair quantity. He says that the people take these things calmly generally, because they cannot do anything against them. He only heard that in Irun there had been some scene with the Blue Division or with the workers who were going to Germany but he gives no actual details, saying that it is dangerous to try and know too much.

In Spain the most fervent supporters of the Nazis are - Suner, Munos Grande, Moscardo and other generals, and especially the "idealist" Falangists, or those who committed injustices or profiteered and are afraid of "the tables being turned".

He says that the Falange is only the shadow of what it was during the war. That at the beginning many people joined it for safety's sake, but now it is a dead thing that no one takes any notice of. The same happened with the "Flechas", "Frente de la Juventud" etc. The syndicates have many members, because membership is obligatory in order to get work. The workers would not join them if they could help it. He says that all the directors are Falangist bureaucrats who take advantage of their position to steal all they can. He cites as an example the fact that employers are obliged to pay something as a contribution to the subsidy allocated to workmen with large families, but he says that the Falangists do not pay it to anybody, but spend it themselves. For these and other similar reasons there is a lot of discontent among the employers.

Our informant says that they are still sending large quantities of food to Germany, also iron and other materials. The people know that if there is famine in Spain it is because of the Germans and the "Black Marketeers"

Asked about the production of the metal factories in Bilbao, he says that they are working at pressure, but he does not know if it is war material. He knows that pig-iron is being sent to France, he imagines it is intended for Germany. Iron ore is also sent to France by sea.

FRICTION AMONG THE RULING CLASSES. — He knows that in the army there is a surge of feeling against the Falange, but he says that it has no outside repercussions. The only incident known there was the case of Yague and Queipo de Llano. In general there is a great feeling against the Falange among the soldiers. The consequence is that they make life impossible for Falangists in the army.

He says that the majority of the Basque Priests are enemies of Germany, of the Falange and of Franco. They are very indignant about the executions of nationalist priests carried out by France. Even today there are many of them in prisons. He says that the priests devote voluntary masses to praying that Spain may not enter the war.

He says that other members of the clergy, although they are opposed to the Catholic persecutions in Germany and Poland, support Franco because they believe that only with his help can they preserve their positions.

He adds that the richest and most influential people there do not wish to hold official posts because they feel that there will be a change in Spain and they do not wish to have the responsibility of the crimes committed by others. Official posts are occupied by a series of bandits.

Hatred for the Falange is general in the majority of social classes. He says that even those who belonged to the Falange before, young students, employees or just rich people, do not wish to have anything to do with it now, and say that the Falange is going to the dogs.

He adds that in general everybody hopes that the triumph of England will cause a change of government in Spain and so they confine themselves to waiting although there is talk of a possible coup d'etat by the soldiers.

RESISTANCE OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST ENTERING THE WAR AND AGAINST THE FRANQUIST REGIME — The people wish to see the situation change as soon as possible, but they believe that the solution must come from outside. According to our informant, there is no thought of fighting against the regime. He says that the workers in the factory in which he worked spoke openly against the regime but he does not know that there was any activity. (Given the character of the informant we may suppose that even if there was he would take pains to ignore it). From time to time the women rioted in the queues; at first they shut them up, now they say nothing. He asserts that every day the people speak more openly against the regime. The contribution to "Auxilio Social" was obligatory before but now no one pays. When the young ladies of "Auxilio Social" beg for subscriptions in the streets and ask the reason for refusal, some people answer - "because I do not wish to".

He says that when Franco was at Bilbao the people remained in their houses and he was received only by four "chats bottes" in the offices of the Falange. At the end of Franco's speech not a soul applauded. Then some Falangist young ladies said, half in tears, "what we must do is buy a machine gun and shoot them all".

Assistance to the prisoners, according to our informant is given by relations and friends. There is no organised assistance, but he proceeds to tell us that certainly there have been collections sometimes in the factory in favour of the prisoners, but "by groups of friends". He does not know of the activity of any organisation, as such. The nationalists, according to him (he is a nationalist) are the ones who have some organisation.

They distributed there a speech made by Aguirre in America. One of the Prieto's was also in circulation. He has no news of the other organisations although he admits that if they have any organisation they would not go and tell him about it.

When he is asked about the activity of the different organisations of which the Frente Popular is composed, and the attitude of the militant party members of these organisations, he asserts categorically that there the people are completely united, and there is now no talk of socialists, anarchists, communists, republicans etc. All treat each other as comrades, and help each other as far as they can. In Spain, according to our informant, there are only now enemies of Franco and the Falange, who maintain a strict unity among themselves; they discuss the progress of the war together, comment on the situation etc. He says that the people wish for unity, regret the disunion there was before in Spain and the quarrels between different parties and anti-fascist organisations.

He did not know of the shooting of Larra or Diegues. The execution of Larra impressed him very much and he said that in order to do what Larra had done one would need plenty of guts.

FUTURE PROSPECTS — He repeats again that they believe in Spain that the triumph of England will cause a change in the situation. (We must point out that for some time there have been currents in the Basque nationalism which have been seeking for a "solution" of their national problem with the assistance of England, transforming the "Pais Basque" into an English protectorate or Dominion or something like that, and even during the Spanish war there were individuals who thought that at the critical moment the Basques would receive help from the English)

Our informant told us at the beginning that there people spoke only in favour of England, but after considerable circumlocution he confessed that the workers also sympathised very much with the Soviet Union, although conversations in this direction were much more restrained. He added that the people were quite well informed about the course of events as they listen daily to the bulletins of Radio London, and some also listen to those of Radio Moscow.

The people in general are in favour of a solution on the basis of the Republic. Others are afraid that the fall of Franco will result in a revolution "worse than the other" and for this reason they are more hesitant. Those individuals are specially the rich. If they believed that the Republic would be established without bloodshed they would be in complete agreement with it.

In Spain they believe that Hitler may be defeated in 1942, especially if the Second Front is started. They also say that Russia is bearing the brunt of the fight.

Speculation about a monarchist restoration has neither delighted or depressed the people. The possibility does not arouse much interest.

The people, who, according to our informant, have most prestige in Euskadi (Basque national territory) are Aguirre and Prieto, especially the former.

As regards conditions of material life he assures us that they are terrible and that is the fundamental reason why all the people have turned against Franco. There is much talk of "no home without bread or a roof", but that does not improve the situation.

All business is controlled by the "Black Marketeers" of the Falange who, sheltered behind the Committees of Supply, requisition the crops from the peasants at the standard rate, and instead of selling them to the people at the standard rate they reduce rationing to almost nothing in order to compel the people to buy articles on the Black Market, at a price which will give them the profits. He says that those who have no money to buy things contraband (and they are the majority since salaries have hardly been increased at all in comparison with pre-war standards) die of hunger. He gives prices which correspond with those for other regions of Spain".

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**NOTE:** the military and naval information contained in these reports has been extracted and supplied to the S.O.I. Trinidad, and the Military Adviser, Imperial Censorship, Trinidad, under the reference numbers S.E./S.O.I.1, and S.E./M.A.1 respectively.

T/9.9.42.
Copies to London, New York, Bermuda & Jamaica.

[illegible]

SECRET

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| TEDESCHI, LUIS | |
| 201-0289247 | 379-001-002 |
| SEX M | DBD-76473 |
| | 04 SEP 44 |
| CIT ARGE | FBI |
| | P8 |

LETTER DROP
CONNECTED W/OR MENTIONED IN PALACIOS-NUNEZ CASE /INVOLVING SPAN COMMUNIST NETWORK, PRINCIPALLY IN LATIN AMER/ SEE PALACIOS-NUNEZ CASE INDEX FOR VOLUME /S/ AND PAGE /S/

DATE 15 OCT 74 09190912

201-289247

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

14-00000

SECRET

For Betty

Bob Tarr →

1943 addresses
under same name

(1) Estados Unidos 2366
Buenos Aires

(2) Pichincha 969
Buenos Aires.

Collateral information –

on original no additional –

29 AUG 1975

See if [illegible] can furnish any additional
background info – (TC)

201-

E2 IMPDET
CL BY 05-975

When Filled In
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

FORM 2731 SECRET

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# FIELD PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO: HEADQUARTERS, RI
DATE: 9 December 1960
FROM: ANN EGERTER, CI/SIG, 1408 J (X2621)
ACTION: ✓ OPEN | AMEND | CLOSE

INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

SECTION I: All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.

SECTION II: Cryptonym or pseudonym will be entered in Headquarters.

SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.

## SECTION I

SENSITIVE
✓ NON-SENSITIVE

201 NO.: 289247
SOURCE DOCUMENT: HABW-6515-12 oct 60

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) (Title): TEDESCHI, Luis
SEX: ✓ M | F

NAME VARIANT

| TYPE NAME | (Last) | (First) | (Middle) | (Title) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
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PHOTO: YES ✓ NO
BIRTH DATE: ? ? ?
COUNTRY OF BIRTH: ?
CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH: ?
OTHER IDENTIFICATION: 1. CM 2. 5B 3.
OCCUPATION/POSITION:
OCC/POS. CODE:

## SECTION II

CRYPTONYM:
PSEUDONYM:

## SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE: Argentina 004
ACTION DESK: ~~CI/SIG~~ 731
2ND COUNTRY INTEREST: ~~[illegible]~~
3RD COUNTRY INTEREST:

COMMENTS: cit: ?

. c 1943 was an active member of the Spanish Communist Party.
. Address 1943: Pichincha 969, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
. Suspected Soviet agent dept rptd. 1943

CS Copy

201- 289247

PERMANENT CHARGE: ✓ YES NO
RESTRICTED FILE: YES ✓ NO
SIGNATURE: Ann Egerter

FORM 10-57 831a SECRET RECORD COPY (30)

FBI doc.
27 Jan 69 (NY)
RE: Carl Winter, Helen Winter
DBC 41305

FBI doc.
1 Feb. 1972 (NY)
RE: Jim Beynon
Bufile: NY 100-175210
DBD 31051

FBI doc.
26 [illegible]:Dec. 1968 (Seatlle)
RE: Boris Mikhaylovich Orekhov
DBC 39101

FBI doc.
22 [illegible] April 1963 (Detroit)
RE: The United States Festival Committee, Inc.
Bufile: 100-436225
DBA 39107

FBI doc.
24 Jan. 1969 (NY)
RE: Boris Mikhaylovich Orekhov, Galina Sergeyevna Orekhova
DBC-41307

FBI doc.
24 June 1966 (Wash.)
RE: Communist Party, United STates of America; Ineernational Relations
Bufile: 100-3-81
DBB 51452

FBI doc.
28 Feb. 1974 (NY)
RE: World Peace Council
DBD 69841

FBI cable
11 Oct 1974 (NY)
RE: Communist Party, USA, International Relations
DBD 81515

FBI doc. 18
18 Oct. 1974 (Chicago)
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RE: World Peace Council
Bufile: 100-41972
DBD 82108

FBI doc.
20 Aug. 1975 (NY)

RE: International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico, Havana, Cuba, September, 1975
DBD 90674

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FBI doc.
26 April 1961 (Detroit)
RE: Michele Allison Winter
Field office file: 100-21782
DBA 1530

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FBI doc.
16 Feb. 1971 (NY)
RE: Communist Party, USA, International Relations
Bufile: 100-3-81
DBD 5593

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FBI doc.
2 Feb. 1971 (NY)
RE: Communist Party, USA, INternational Relations
Bufile: 100-3-81
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Winter

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DOC. SUBJECT

HELEN MARY WINTER

SOURCE INFORMATION

| SOURCE CRYPTONYM | DATE OF INFO. | EVALUATION |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)

Dr... [illegible]

THIS REFER TO A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
FILED IN [illegible] CONTROL
SECTION BY TS#768033

| Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) | |
|---|---|
| WINTER, HELEN MARY | 201- 0289246 |

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL BY: 007622

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

| DOC. SYMBOL & NO. | DATE OF DOC. | FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FBI/DBD-97886 | 15 JUN 76 | 201-0289246 | | | |

DOC. SUBJECT

SOURCE INFORMATION

| SOURCE CRYPTONYM | DATE OF INFO. | EVALUATION |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem No., etc - if applicable)

THIS REFER TO A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
FILED I
SECTION L TS#210307

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed. | | | | |

| SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) | |
|---|---|
| WINTER, HELEN MARY | 201- 0289246 |

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL BY: 007622

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

| DOC. SYMBOL & NO. | DATE OF DOC. | FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FBI/DBD-91238 | 08 September 1975 | 201-289246 | | | |

DOC. SUBJECT
HELEN MARY WINTER

SOURCE INFORMATION

| SOURCE CRYPTONYM | DATE OF INFO. | EVALUATION |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)

THIS REFER TO A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
FILED [illegible] SECRET CONTROL
SECTION BY TS# 208557

| Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) | |
|---|---|
| WINTER, HELEN MARY | 201- 289246 |

FORM 867 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS 8-60

SECRET

GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

(7-46)

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

| DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DOC. SYMBOL & NO. | DATE OF DOC. | FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY | | | |
| FBI/DDD-07429 | 1? Apr. 7? | 201-289246 | | | |

DOC. SUBJECT

HELEN MARY WINTER

| SOURCE INFORMATION | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOURCE CRYPTONYM | DATE OF INFO. | EVALUATION |
| | | |

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)

THIS REFERS TO A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
[illegible]
S[illegible] TS# 207019

DRD

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed. | | | | |

| SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) | |
|---|---|
| WINTER, HELEN MARY | 201- 289246 |

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL BY: 007622

(7-46)

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

| DOC. SYMBOL & NO. | DATE OF DOC. | FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FBI/[illegible]-07430 | 27 Apr. 75 | 201-289246 | | | |

DOC. SUBJECT

HELEN MARY WINTER

SOURCE INFORMATION

| SOURCE CRYPTONYM | DATE OF INFO. | EVALUATION |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)

THIS REFER TO A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
FILED IN THE TOP SECRET CONTROL
SECTION BY TS-207826

Box #135

Also
DBD-87447 TS-207886 DRD'd
DBD-90319 TS-208391 DRD'd

| Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) | |
|---|---|
| WINTER, HELEN MARY | 201- 289246 |

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL. BY: 007622

(7-46)

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

## EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

| DOC. SYMBOL & NO. | DATE OF DOC. | FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FBI/DBD-95432 | 03 MAR 76 | 201-0289246 | | | |

DOC. SUBJECT

HELEN MARY WINTER

SOURCE INFORMATION

| SOURCE CRYPTONYM | DATE OF INFO. | EVALUATION |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)

THIS REFER TO A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT FILED IN THE TOP SECRET CONTROL SECTION BY TS# 208998

| Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) WINTER, HELEN MARY | 201- 0289246 | | | |

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL BY: 007622

(7-46)

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

| DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DOC. SYMBOL & NO. | DATE OF DOC. | FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY | | | |
| FBI/DBD-93305 | 13 February 1976 | 201-289246 | | | |

DOC. SUBJECT

HELEN MARY WINTER

| SOURCE INFORMATION | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOURCE CRYPTONYM | DATE OF INFO. | EVALUATION |
| | | |

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)

THIS REFER TO A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
FILED IN THE TOP SECRET CONTROL
SECTION BY ____TS# 208972____

D...'d

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed. | | | | |
| SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) WINTER, HELEN MARY | 201- 289246 | | | |

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL BY: 007622

(7-46)

14-00000

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SECRET
(When Filled In)

## DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION |
|---|---|
| HENRY WINSTON | 2. RI FILE NO. 201-006887 |
| | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. FBI/DHQ-80203 — 4. DATE 26 Sep 74 |
| | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM — 8. DATE OF INFO. — 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST — 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN — 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
|---|---|
| | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

THIS REFER TO A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT
FILED IN THE TOP SECRET CONTROL
SECTION BY ---TS-206249---

Cross reference deleted from Star

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201-289246

FORM 9-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

14-00000

SECRET

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WINTER, HELEN
201-0289246
SEX F

200-004-208/04
DPD-69841
28 FEB 74
FBI
PS

MBR U.S. DELEGATION TO WORLD CONGRESS OF PEACE FORCES, MOSCOW, USSR, 25-31 OCT 73, SPONSORED BY WPC.

DATE 27 MAR 74

09086070

201-289246

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

14-00000

SECRET

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WINTER, HELEN
201-0289246 100-009-022
SEX M DBD-90674
20 AUG 75
FBI
P2

FROM THE POLITICAL COMMISSION OF THE CP-USA MBR DELEGATION U.S. SUPPORT COMM. FOR THE INDEPENDENCE CONF IN SOLIDARITY W/THE INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO

DATE 12 SEP 75 09327216

201-0289246

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

14-00000

SECRET

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WINTER, HELEN
201-0289246
SEX F

201-0850469
OBD-75231
31 MAY 74
FBI

SECY OF INTERNATL AFFAIRS CPUSA INQUIRES RE SONDRA SANDY PATRINOS IF SHE INTERESTED IN THE TRIP TO MONGOLIA

DATE 27 JUN 74 09136546

201-289246

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

SECRET

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WINTER, HELEN
201-0289246
SEX F

100-004-123
DBD-74602
13 JUN 74
FBI

MBR OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE CPUSA.
MBR OF A DELEGATION FROM CP USA WHO VISITED MOSCOW TO ENGAGE IN DISCUSSION W/LEADERSHIP CPSU DURING PERIOD 4-10 MAY 74

DATE 23 JUL 74 09144083

201-0289246

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

14-00000

SECRET

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WINTER, HELEN
201-0289246 200-004-208/04
SEX F 080-32108
18 OCT 74
FBI
P2

DISCUSSED QUESTION OF CHIL AND USA GOVM INVOLVEMENT

DATE 22 NOV 74 09210285

201-289246

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

SECRET

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WINTER, HELEN
201-0289246 — 201-0006887
SEX F — DBD-78208
06 SEP 74
CIT USA — FBI

SCHEDULED TO DEPART FR NY 01 MAY 74 DESTINED FOR MOSCOW VIA AEROFLOT TOGETHER WITH FERN AND HENRY WINSTON /201-0006887/ AND JAMES JACKSON /201-0011793/

DATE 04 NOV 74 — 09199669

201-289246

SECRET — E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

SECRET

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WINTER, HELEN
201-0289246 201-0133419
SEX F DBD-81515
10 OCT 74
FBI

OBSERVED ENTERING PREMISES OF POLD UN MISSION NYC. MBRS OF CPUSA

DATE 24 OCT 74 09195351

201-289246

SECRET E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

14-00000

X-REF. SHEET S-E-C-R-E-T DATE 26/10/74

| X-REF. | SYMB. NUMBER | DOC. DATE | DOC. FILED IN |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 201-0289246 | DBD -80203 | 26 SEP 74 | 201-0006887 |

THE ABOVE DOCUMENT(S) ARE CROSS REFERENCED
TO THE 201 FILE CITED UNDER LEFT MARGIN.
FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LOCATION OF
THE FILE CONTAINING THE RECORD COPY DOCUMENT,
CALL FILES SECTION, EXTENSION 4127.

S-E-C-R-E-T E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

FILE IN 201-0289246

14-00000

FBI document
10 May 1974 (NY)
Subject: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449

FBI document
18 July 1974 (NY)
Subject: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449

FBI document
15 May 1974 (NY)
Subject: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449

FBI document
19 Nov. 1973 (NY)
Subject: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449

FBI document
22 Aug. 1973 (NY)
Subject: Tour of Union Of Soviet Socialist Republics by Representatives of Central Committee, Communist Party, USA, July 13 - Aug. 12, 1973

14-00000

FBI document
30 March 1973 (NY)
Subject: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449

FBI document
23 March 1973 (NY)
Subject: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449

FBI document
10 January 1973 (NY)
Subject: Gus Hall, aka/ Helen Mary Winter, aka
Bufiles: 61-8077 and 100-423449

FBI document
20 December 1972
Subject: Gus Hall, aka; Helen Mary Winter, aka
Bufile: 61-8077 and 100-0423499

FBI document
15 June 1972 (NY)
Subject: Helen Winter
Bufile: 100-423449

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

| DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DOC. SYMBOL & NO. | DATE OF DOC. | FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY | | | |
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DOC. SUBJECT

| SOURCE INFORMATION | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOURCE CRYPTONYM | DATE OF INFO. | EVALUATION |
| | | |

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)

WINTER, HELEN
201-289246
SEX F DOB ?

CIT ?
OCC ?
MET WITH JIM BEYNON, CANADA, NOV 71

100-004-124
DBD -31051
01 FEB 72
FBI

R 7202281340

Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed.

SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle)

201- 289246

FORM 867 8-66 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(7-46)

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2. RI FILE NO. | |
| | | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. | 4. DATE |
| | | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. | 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST | 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN | 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
|---|---|
| | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN
201-289246 — 200-004-324
SEX M DOB ? — DBD -04464
02 FEB 71
CIT ? — FBI
OCC ?
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA LITERATURE COMMISSION
VENEZUELA TO ATTENDED THE IV PARTY CONGRESS

R 7102160350

FILE IN 201-289246

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 8-67 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2. RI FILE NO. | | |
| | | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. | | 4. DATE |
| | | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM | 8. DATE OF INFO. | 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST | 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN | | 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
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| | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN
201-289246
SEX F DOB ?

200-004-324
DBD -05593
16 FEB 71
FBI

CIT ?
OCC ?
HAD DEPARTED USA 21 JAN 71 FOR VENEZUELA TO ATTEND THE IV PARTY CONGRESS AS DELEGATES OF CP USA

R 7103030740

FILE IN 201-289246

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 9-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-46)

14-00000

FBI Doc.
17 Sept. 1970 (Wash.)
RE;Communist Party, USA Contacts with Communist Parties of Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru
(NOFORN, NO DISSEM ABROAD)
DBC-93754

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FBI Doc.
14 May 1970 (Wash.)
RE: Comtacts Between Communist Party, USA and Communist Party of Venezuela
DBC 82704

---

FBI Doc.
24 June 198669 (NY)
RE: Helen Winter
Bufile: 100-423449)
DBC 54933

---

FBI doc.
20 May 1969 (NY)
RE: Helen Winter
Bufile : 100-423449
DBC 52075

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FBI&doc&

14-00000

FBI doc.
10 Jan. 69 (NY)
RE: Carl Winter, Helen Winter
DBC 39844

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION |
|---|---|
| | 2. RI FILE NO. |
| | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE |
| | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
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| | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN
201-289246 201-760835
SEX F DOB ? DBC -41305
27 JAN 69
CIT ? FBI
OCC ?
HAD RETURNED FROM A TRIP AND ARRIVED FOR WORK AT COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA /CP, USA/ HEADQUARTERS ON JAN 27, 69

R 6902051315

FILE IN 201-289246

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

14-00000

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SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION |
|---|---|
| | 2. RI FILE NO. |
| | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE |
| | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
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| | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN
201-289246 201-752914
SEX F DOB ? DBC -41307
24 JAN 69
CIT ? FBI
OCC ? P4
SEC ORGANIZATION COMMISSION, CP, USA.
MBR NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CP USA ON TRIP
7 DEC 68 TO CONNECTICUT W/HUSBAND CARL
WINTER /201-760835/, B. M. OREKHOV
/201-752914/ AND WIFE GALINA SERGEYEVNA

R 6902061627

FILE IN 201-289246

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-60)

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

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| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION |
|---|---|
| | 2. RI FILE NO. |
| | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE |
| | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
|---|---|
| | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN
201-289246 — 201-752914
SEX M DOB ? — DBC -39101
26 DEC 68
CIT USA — FBI
OCC ?
SECRETARY OF THE ORGANIZATION COMMISSION,
CPUSA, ALSO A MBR OF THE NATIONAL COMMIT-
TEE, CPUSA
IN CONTACT WITH BORIS M. OREKHOV, 201-752914

R 5901141020

FILE IN 201-289246

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 8-67 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. — SECRET — (7-46)

14-00000

FBI doc.
18 April 1967 (Wash.)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: (SC) 100-423449
DBB 77957

---

FBI doc.
8 Nov. 1960
RE: Helen Mary Winter
DBF 62099

---

FBI doc.
26 July 1967 (NY)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 88376

---

FBI doc.
2 June 1967 (NY)
RE; Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 81991

---

FBI doc.
23 May 1967 (Seattle)
RE: Helen Mary Winter

Bufile: &Eiiad Field Office 100-17363
DBB 81995

---

FBI doc.
27 April 1967 (NY)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 78966

---

FBI doc.
18 April 1967 (NY)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 78724

---

FBI doc
18 Jan. 1967 (NY)

RE? Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77690

14-00000

KENT

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION |
|---|---|
| | 2. RI FILE NO. |
| | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE |
| | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
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| | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN
201-285246
SEX F DOB ?

100-004-121
DBB -51452
24 JUN 66
FBI

CIT USA
OCC ?
< USA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK
COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARY WHO WORKS IN
NATIONAL OFFICE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

R 6607180197

FILE IN 201-289246

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 8-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION |
| --- | --- |
| | 2. RI FILE NO. |
| | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE |
| | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
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| | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN
201-289246
SEX F DOB ?

CIT USA
OCC CP OFFICIAL
< USA
ELECTED TO NATL COMM CPUSA DEC 59 IN
CHARGE OF CP SCHOOL IN MARXIST TRAINING
IN NEW YORI CITY, MAR 66.

201-762338
DBB -51958
20 JUN 66
FBI
P2

R 6607122280

FILE IN 201-289246

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 8-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

14-00000

FBI doc.
6 July 1966 (Seattle)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Field office file: SE 100-17363
DBB 77913

---

FBI doc
21 Jan. 1966 (NY)
RE; Helen Mary Winter

Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77914

---

FBI doc.
26 Oct. 1965 (NY)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77915

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FBI doc.
30 July 1965 (NY)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77916

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FBI doc.
5 May 1965 (NY)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77917

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FBI doc.
12 Feb. 1965 (NY)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77918

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FBI doc.
20 Nov. 1964 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter, nee Wagenknecht
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77919

14-00000

FBI doc.
2C August 1964 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77920

FBI doc.
25 Feb. 1964 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77921

FBI doc.
17 May 1962 (Detroit)
RE: Comgress of Canadian Women,Information Concerning
DBA 10048

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION |
|---|---|
| THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED (EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL | 2. RI FILE NO. 200 004 236 01 |
| | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. DBA -39107 — 4. DATE 22 APR 63 |
| | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM — 8. DATE OF INFO. — 9. EVALUATION |
| 5. ANALYST — 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN — 11. DATE |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
|---|---|
| 201-289246 | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN (201-289246)
DE T-2 ADVISED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1962, THAT ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1962, CARL AND HELEN WINTER HELD A BUFFET SUPPER OPENHOUSE AT THEIR RESIDENCE, 9556 BURNETT, DETROIT, IN HONOR OF THEIR DAUGHTER, MICHELE WINTER, UPON HER RETURN FROM THE EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL.
DE T-3 ADVISED ON MARCH 18, 1963, THAT CARL WINTER WAS THE STATE CHAIRMAN OF THE MDCP
DE T-1, ON MARCH 20, 1963, ADVISED THAT HELEN WINTER WAS CURRENT MEMBER OF THE YOUTH CLUB OF THE MDCP.
DE T-2 STATED THAT AT THE OPENHOUSE MICHELE WINTER GAVE A TALK AND TOLD OF VISITING SOCIALIST CITIES, SCHOOLS, FACTORIES, HOUSING, AND TRANSPORTATION. SHE TOLD OF VISITING LENINGRAD, VOLGAGRAD, MOSCOW, AND EAST GERMANY.
MICHELE EXHIBITED SOUVENIRS WHICH SHE BROUGHT BACK, AMONG THEM THE RED FLAG AND THE EAST GERMAN FLAG. MICHELE SAID SHE HAD MOST OF HER SOUVENIRS SENT BACK FROM THE COUNTRIES FROM WHERE SHE ACQUIRED THEM AND CARRIED HER LITERATURE IN THE BOTTOM OF HER BAG, WHICH HAD A SHOULDER STRAP. SHE SAID THIS WAY SHE HAD NO TROUBLE WITH CUSTOMS AND IMPORT AUTHORITIES IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201-289246

FORM 8-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

FBI doc.
30 Nov. 1961 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBF 96370

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FBI doc.
24 Aug. 1961 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77922

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FBI doc.
21 June 1961 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBF 81488

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FBI doc.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

| SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT | DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MICHELE ALLISON WINTER | 2. RI FILE NO. | 100 | 004 | 134 |
| | 3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. DBA -01530 | | 4. DATE 26 APR 61 | |
| | 7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM | 8. DATE OF INFO. | 9. EVALUATION | |
| 5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED | 10. DISSEMINATED IN | | 11. DATE | |

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

| 12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE | 13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO. |
|---|---|
| 201-289246 | |

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

WINTER, HELEN (201-289246)
SUBJ. WAS BORN 6/25/24. AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF., RESIDES AT 9556 BURNETTE, DETROIT. SUBJ.'S PARENTS ARE CARL AND HELEN WINTER, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. CP, USA. INFORMANT ADVISED DURING 4/61, THAT SUBJ. IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE CP. SUBJ. WAS REPORTED AS AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF "NEW HORIZONS". SUBJ. ATTENDED CLASSES IN MARXISM INSTRUCTED BY CP MEMBERS. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES SET FORTH. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS CONTACTED DURING 4/61, COULD FURNISH NO ADDITIONAL SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION. SUBJ. IS A FRESHMAN AT WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, DETROIT.

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201-289246

14-00000

FBI doc.
24 Jan. 1961 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter, nee Wagenknecht, et al.
DBF 67557

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FBI doc.
6 Sept. 1960 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-423449
DBB 77923

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FBI doc.
3 June 1960 (Detroit)
RE: Helen Mary Winter
Bufile: 100-Q423449
DBB&77924 DBB 77924

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14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

# PERSONALITY FILE ACTION REQUEST

NOTE: Consult the 201 Control System Reference Manual before completing this form. Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

TO : RID/201 Section

FROM: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

1. ACTION: OPEN ✓ | AMEND | CLOSE

ROOM NO. [illegible] | PHONE [illegible]

CHECK 2-4 FOR 201 REQUEST. DO NOT CHECK FOR IDN.

2. EXCLUDE TRUE NAME FROM MACHINE LIST: YES | NO

3. RESTRICTED: YES ✓ | NO

4. PERMANENT CHARGE: YES | NO

5. 201 NO. [illegible]

IDN NO.

6. SOURCE DOCUMENT [illegible] | DATE [illegible]

7. NAME (Last) [illegible] (First) [illegible] (Middle) [illegible]

8. SEX: M | F

9. PHOTO: YES | NO

NAME VARIANT

| 10. TYPE | (Last) (First) (Middle) |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| H | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |

VARIATIONS IN BIO. DATA

11. DATE OF BIRTH: D [illegible] M [illegible] Y [illegible]

12. COUNTRY OF BIRTH [illegible]

13. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH [illegible]

14. COUNTRY OF LOCATION [illegible]

CODE [illegible]

15. CITIZENSHIP [illegible]

16. AFFILIATION CODE P B PATTERN ONLY

17. ADDITIONAL CODES - P B PATTERN ONLY

63 64 65 | 66 67 68 69 70 71 | 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

18. ORGANIZATIONAL OR GROUP AFFILIATION (Clear text)

19. ORG/GROUP CODE [illegible]

20. OCCUPATION/POSITION (Clear text)
[illegible] Committee, [illegible] Party, USA, Michigan [illegible]

21. OCC/POS ABBREVIATION [illegible]

22. ACTION DESK [illegible]

23. CODE [illegible]

24. SECONDARY DESK

25. CODE

26. CRYPTONYM

27. PSEUDONYM

28. COMMENTS

Wife of Carl Winter, head of the Michigan District of the Communist Party, USA, [illegible]

29. SIGNATURE

30. IDN-

201- [illegible]

FORM 6-60 831 TEST OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(38)